FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PALESTINE CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETS IN DAMASCUS 7 JUNE

LD230901 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 18 Jun 80 p 10

[Text] Damascus, Al-Quds Press--AL-WATAN has obtained from high-level Palestinian leading sources the verbatim text of the proceedings of the Palestine Central Council meeting which was held in Damascus on 7 June 1980. AL-WATAN has been careful not to mention some of the secret decisions, especially those related to the military aspects, to prevent the enemies of the revolution from taking advantage of them. The following is the text:

At the outset of the meeting, agreement was reached on the following agenda:

The activities of the Executive Committee:

A. The visit to India;
B. The Tripoli meeting of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front;
C. The Islamic states foreign ministers conference in Islamabad;
D. The visit to Amman; and
E. The National Council delegation's visit to Europe.

The situation in the occupied territories.

The situation in Lebanon.

The 15th session of the National Council.

An analysis and general discussion of the political situation in the area and in the world.

Miscellaneous:

1. The popular organizations in the Libyan Jamahiriyah.
2. The arrests in Jordan.

'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar spoke saying: India's invitation to the PLO delegation came in the wake of India's recognition of us. The visit included meetings at various levels--with the foreign minister, the prime minister and other officials. The Indian position regarding internatinal and Arab issues can be summed up as follows:

India's position on Afghanistan is based on eagerness to maintain its relations with the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. The Indians said: We should not participate in the American game and the question must not be dealt with in another way--in a friendly, peaceful way. Regarding the Palestinian issue, India's attitude has been one of complete support for the Palestinian people's national rights. Agreement was reached on the formation of a committee for cooperation in cultural and other fields.

He added: The committee held its first meeting immediately after the visit. The PLO was represented by Dr Sidqi ad-Dajani. The visit was more than routine. Two things which concern India influenced the Indian position regarding the issue:

1. Yasir 'Arafat solved a big problem for Indira Gandhi when he was able to persuade a prominent Muslim leader in India to refrain from antagonizing Indira and stop attacking and slandering her.

2. The economic situation. Regarding this point, 'Arafat contacted Saudi Arabia and the gulf [states] and insured India's oil needs at reasonable prices.

In return for this, India adopted its positive attitude toward the PLO.

Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani then spoke about his visit to India. He said: We discussed the situation in Lebanon and Afghanistan, the Islamabad conference, nonalignment, the occupied territories, economic cooperation between India and the Arabs, the Third World and cultural cooperation. The most important achievement was the question of oil, as Brother Abu Mayzar has mentioned.

Muhsin Abu Mayzar: Let us now move to the second point, namely, the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

Abu 'Ammar: Al-Qadhdhafi stated at the front's meeting that he had nothing to do with the revolutionary committees and that he would bring to account all those who were responsible for this action. We were later surprised, however, by Al-Qadhdhafi asking 200 teachers to approve of the revolutionary committees or be expelled [ib'ad]

Fatah Conference

Abu 'Ammar: The conference did not meet for 9 years due to the revolution's difficult circumstances, of which you are well aware, and the depletion of the conference because about 200 cadres were prevented from attending due to circumstances beyond our power. Briefly, the atmosphere was democratic. Issues were put forward without hesitation and ranged from Abu as-Sa'id's activities to military activities. I admit that there was supposed to be guided democracy and not excessive democracy. Resolutions and the political program were issued. The approved text is that which appeared in FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH; that which appeared in the newspaper AL-LIWA' was not edited. The National Council's resolutions are complementary to Fatah's policies and do not contradict what has been issued up until the third conference.

He said: The regulations have been amended in respect of the jurisdictions of the revolutionary council, supervision and periodical meetings and so forth. It has been agreed that six supervisors from the popular organizations will attend the council's meetings. I have been appointed commander in chief by the council. It was the first time that 76 states [as published] attended our conference. We emphasized that national unity is our national demand.

Muhsin Abu Mayzar: In the name of the National Council I would like to express appreciation for Fatah and the resolutions it has issued.

Abu Salih: Abu 'Ammar deserves the credit for the success of the conference and for the respect for the various views. This is one of his attributes.

On the Islamic Conference

Muhsin: The conference went beyond the issue and everything that has happened in the area. We made efforts to rectify the situation regarding our issue. We achieved some success, particularly on Jerusalem and the occupied territories as well as in not making the Islamic Conference a rostrum for the United States. We influenced a large number of the conferees through our participation in the committees in view of the fact that everything was mobilized against Pakistan in the interest of the United States.

We expressed reservations on some of the draft resolutions. Abu 'Ammar's visit to India had a negative effect on Ziaul Haq and this had an impact on the conference.

Discussion of the Palestine National Council delegation's visit to Europe was postponed (due to the absence of Khalid al-Hasan from the session).

1. It was emphasized that political and nonpolitical matters should not be discussed outside the framework of the Palestine National Council resolutions.

2. It was agreed that the question of the European delegation [as published, presumably meaning the Palestinian delegation to Europe] and the statements it made be referred to the Executive Committee.

3. It was emphasized that reference to this matter be made in the Central Council's statement. (The statement was issued without any reference whatsoever to this subject).

The Situation in the Occupied Territories

[Abu 'Ammar: We talk a lot and do little regarding the occupied territory. We have received $76 million, but we have not been able to send it to our people. To date some Arab states have not sent their contributions. As for the situation in Lebanon, it is costing us a great deal, particularly the military side.

[Bahjat Abu Gharbiyah 'Abu Sami): There is liquidation and not settlement ahead of us. The enemy is working very expeditiously to vacate the occupied territory of the Arab element. As for what is being said about international support and resolutions, these are positive, but the only way is the military solution. The PLO first and the Arab countries second must be convinced of this matter.

Abu Riyad: There is a plot and not a settlement. The attempts that are being made by Europe or by some Arab states (he named these states) do not go beyond an operation to rescue Camp David. There is much evidence. Some are acting as if the Palestinian issue is a commodity for transaction. An example of this is the statement made by an Arab official: "I guarantee the Palestinians." Therefore, it must be emphasized and action must be taken to see that nobody is permitted to speak in the name of the Palestinian people other than the PLO.

Regarding the position toward the Jordanian Kingdom, the phase is serious. The coming period will be suitable for crystallizing a plan that will constitute a common factor as a Jordanian-Palestinian formula.

Jordanian Communist Party Secretary General Fa'iq warned: I support Bahjat Abu GharbiyaH's viewpoint. Without confrontation we cannot achieve any progress worth mentioning.

Abu Hatim spoke about UNRWA. He said, I suggest that the Arab countries and the PLO defray UNRWA's expenditures in order to get rid of UNRWA's domination of the Palestinian people.

Abu 'Ammar: I object. Because that means relinquishment by the other states, particularly the foreign states, of aid and support for the cause.

Farhan Abu al-Hayja: We always react in a disorganized manner and not as required. We receive aid from the Arab states but we must not forget the masses. We have relied on the Arab people's congress, bearing in mind that Arab action must be developed. Our activities must not be confined to the official side. We must assert our presence on the popular level.

Taysir Qubba'ah: We must get out of the circle of illusions. We must be clear. Emphasis must be laid on national unity first and on effective dynamic action second.

Abu Salih: We have ennormous world public support but deficiency on the Arab level. France's attitude, for example, is well ahead of the attitude of a certain Arab state (he named the state). As-Sadat has wasted all the capabilities of the Arab nation. It is not As-Sadat alone, there are also the American Arabs. We have been lenient and leniency has become a burden on us and caused disputes among us. We have been described as capitulationists. The aim was to move the dispute to within our ranks. We are for the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front which is also for us by virtue of common interest. Because of this interest, we must cooperate for the benefit of the Arab situation. What is happening in Lebanon is of Arab making. There is a possibility that Begin will resort to a military action and occupy south Lebanon if he finds himself in a critical situation. We must tell the one-eyed person that he is one-eyed. We must start with ourselves first. As far as the National Council is concerned, we must act to achieve a national unity front. Once we achieve this, the Palestinians will automatically save 50 percent of their budget. We must have a clear policy. Nobody will respect us if we do not threaten America's interests in the area. In any case, the plot and the escalating onslaught against us are continuing, despite our leniency. So why do we not use force on the grounds that force is the way to a just peace; not diplomacy because there is no peace and the proposed settlement is an obvious capitulationist operation.

Abu Salih added: The establishment of a Palestinian state even on one inch of the land requires force and many years of struggle.

Adhmad Sidqui ad-Dajani spoke about the formula of future Arab action, the international situation and the Zionist entity. He said: Internationally the Palestinian leadership is regarded as one of the most mature leaderships. We have been often told: You are strong because you are mature. I support what my brothers have said about the need to chart our policy. We must maintain this course. I mean (the political moves of the past years) and we must not be satisfied with slogans which are now 30 years old. We are not pursuing the (settlement) mirage. For example, why the dispute between America and Europe and why the dispute between China and the Soviet Union while there is the Arab card? Europe's security is linked to the area's security. There are the Soviets and nonalignment. Europe is affected by India's attitude. Since 1974 we have entered the international sphere and diplomatic relations are having a positive effect on us. [passage as published] In the last 5 years the European attitude has developed and it now supports the Palestinian people's right, but the United States is containing the European role. We must push this role forward because America has been unilaterally dealing with the situation in the area since 1977 and wants to continue to do so.

At the end of the meeting it was agreed to convene the National Council around the middle of next month, to convene a meeting of the general secretaries (on Saturday 14 June in the Syrian capital) and to hold preparatory meetings to insure the success of the Palestine National Council's session, particularly on the question of national unity.

NEXT PNC MEETING POSTPONED UNTIL 4 SEPTEMBER

JN221046 Doha QNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Beirut, 22 Jun--Palestinian sources said in Beirut today that the Palestinian resistance command decided at its meeting last night under PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to postpone the Palestine National Council [PNC] meeting until 4 September.

These sources said that this postponement aims at giving enough time to study the political and organizational subjects which will be submitted at the 15th session of the PNC, which acts as the Palestinian parliament.

Last night's meeting of the Palestinian resistance command was attended by PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum and the general secretaries of the Palestinian revolution factions.

PALESTINIAN LEADERS EXPECT ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS

LD201347 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 18 Jun 80 p 1, 19

['Abdallah al-Qaq report: "Abu al-Adib: Plan To Assassinate Palestinian Leaders Including Those in Gulf"]

[Excerpts] Salim az-Za'nun, deputy chairman of the Palestine National Council [PNC] and Fatah's representative in Kuwait, said that he does not preclude the possibility of Israel launching a major military operation against the Palestinian revolution in Lebanon.

In a statement to AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM last night following his return from Damascus after attending the extraordinary meeting of the Palestine Central Council, he said that "the Palestinian revolution is vigilant and aware of what is being hatched against it, particularly since there is more than one plan to carry out assassination operations against the Palestinian resistance leaders, not only in Lebanon but also abroad."

He said: "The Arab Gulf area is not excluded from these plans. Instructions have been given to all the Palestinian leaders to be watchful and alert in the face of the conspiracies being hatched against the revolution at this time."

Abu al-Adib described the coming days as critical and difficult for the Palestinian revolution, especially in view of the fact that what is being plotted against the revolution in Lebanon is designed to keep the revolution preoccupied. He said he does not preclude the possibility of Israel and its agents launching operations against all officials of the resistance movement.

Asked about the outcome of the recent Jordanian-Palestinian committee meeting in Amman, he said that discussion dealt with support for the West Bank and Gaza sector municipalities as well as the steadfastness of our people.

BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS PLO

NC211734 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] A delegation representing the new British Communist Party [title as heard] has expressed support for and solidarity with the Palestinian people and their just struggle against occupation. They also expressed support for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. This was contained in a press statement issued on the visit which the delegation, comprising Secretary General Comrade (Eric Bezek) and two other members, had paid to the PLO. During its stay the delegation acquainted itself with the various activities of the revolution's institutions. It also visited southern Lebanon and saw the effects of the Zionist aggression on our people's camps and the Lebanese villages.

During their stay, the delegates also held extensive talks with the Palestinian revolution's leaders and officials, who expressed appreciation for the support and backing which the Palestinian issue is getting from the progressive forces in Western Europe.

BAHRAIN

LABOR, SOCIAL AFFAIRS MINISTER'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

JN230644 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0630 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Manama, 23 June--Jawad Salim al-'Urayid, Bahraini minister of state for cabinet affairs and acting information minister, today stated that Bahraini Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah has accepted the resignation of Labor and Social Affairs Minister Shaykh 'Isa ibn Muhammad Al Khalifah. Al-'Urayid said that the Bahraini labor and social affairs minister's resignation was due to personal reasons.

YAR ENVOY DELIVERS PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE TO AMIR

JN221017 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0950 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Manama, 22 June--His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, has received a message from YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The message deals with bilateral relations as well as with issues pertaining to the gulf region and the current Arab situation. The message was conveyed by a Yemeni envoy, who arrived in Manama yesterday, when his highness the amir of Bahrain received him here today in the presence of Bahraini Transportation and Communication Minister Ibrahim Muhammad Hamaydan.

The Yemeni envoy, Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman ar-Ruba'i, YAR deputy prime minister and Consultative Council member, told the GULF NEWS AGENCY after the meeting that he exchanged viewpoints with His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah on issues of joint interest and that the amir showed full understanding of these issues. Ar-Ruba'i stressed the need to continue meetings and consultations among the officials of the region's states for the welfare of their peoples.

Ar-Ruba'i described the results of his tour of the region's states, which has taken him to Kuwait, the UAE, Qatar and Bahrain, as positive and constructive. He said that the heads of these states responded to and supported everything he discussed with them.

KUWAIT

AL-WATAN NOTES OFFICIAL REACTION TO BROWN STATEMENT

LD211204 Kuwait KUNA in English 1017 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait, June 21 (KUNA)--Kuwait's Foreign Ministry will this week start contacts with Saudi Arabia and other countries in the Arabian Gulf to study a statement by the U.S. secretary of defence warning the gulf countries not to raise the prices of their oil. AL-WATAN newspaper quoted a senior Kuwaiti source as saying Saturday that the gulf region is not in need of protection from any party "and we do not believe there is justification for the frequent statements by U.S. officials alluding to threats endangering the gulf".

(?The) official source was commenting on a statement by Harold Brown yesterday in which he said that the gulf states may undermine the ability of the United States to defend them if they constantly raise the prices of their oil. Brown said in a speech prepared for a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce and Industry, "The more we and our allies must spend on oil, the less we can afford to spend on defence".

The Kuwaiti source said that protection of the gulf stability and security is the responsibility of the gulf states "and we do not allow any power to interfere in our affairs, which should be kept away from international conflict of the two superpowers, and we do not allow any attempt to make us a party to the cold war".

Brown suggested, "It is reasonable to ask whether the gulf states could continue to profit from their most precious (?resource if) the Soviet Union succeeded in using its massive military power to envelop the gulf".

The Kuwait source said that Kuwait would make contacts with states of the region and the OPEC to determine a solid and strong stand on the issue of oil prices. "The U.S. statements will not frighten us, and we will continue the policy in which we believe and which everybody knows", the Kuwaiti source concluded.

Defense Minister's Statement

LD221200 Kuwait KUNA in English 1023 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait, June 22 (KUNA)--Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah vehemently denounced Sunday the U.S. defense secretary's statement on the Gulf and oil prices. In a statement published by two Kuwaiti dailies, AL-WATAN and AL-QABAS, Shaykh Salim as-Sabah described a declaration by Harold Brown claiming that the gulf states weaken the ability of the United States to defend them when they continue to raise oil prices as a form of intervention in the internal affairs of these states and as violating international conventions in this respect.

Shaykh Salim as-Sabah stated that the gulf states did not request American protection nor are they considering forming a defense alliance with any party except the already concluded joint defense pact within the context of the Arab League.

The Kuwaiti minister, expressing astonishment at such a statement by a prominent official in the Carter administration, said that the security of the gulf and the protection of its oil fields and facilities are the sole concern of the gulf states, who are the only ones allowed to talk about these subjects. He indicated that Kuwait had expressed these beliefs more than once before.

Shaykh Salim as-Sabah commented on the issue of the oil price increase by saying that it is a commercial process based on the law of supply and demand. Kuwait, he added, is a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and abides by the decisions of this organization which includes in its membership a number of non-Arab oil exporting countries.

The defense minister expressed hope that American officials would stop their serious statements which give the impression that the region is facing danger or that it has concluded military pacts and alliances with the United States.

OMAN

YAR OFFICIAL CONVEYS MESSAGE TO SULTAN QABUS

JN230904 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0900 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Muscat, 23 June--Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, Omani deputy prime minister for legal affairs, received here today Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman ar-Ruba'i, YAR deputy prime minister and member of the Consultative Council, who arrived in Muscat last night.

Ar-Ruba'i conveyed a message to Fahd Al Bu Sa'id addressed to Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman from YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The contents of the message have not been disclosed.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER ASKS EUROPE TO ACT FOR MIDEAST PEACE

LD221244 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0915 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Riyadh, 22 June--His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal Al Sa'ud, foreign minister, said he believed that if there were significant European hesitation in regard to adopting a clearer position on the Palestinian problem, it was not due to the weakness of Europe's relations in the Middle East but was a result of the nature of Europe's relations with the United States. It is also due to timing and the choosing of the right place to define European political objectives from which a positive action may emerge.

In an interview published by AL-JAZIRAH today in which he spoke about the results of His Majesty King Khalid Al Sa'ud's visit to West Germany, his royal highness said the German leaders told the king that they were unable to change the European attitude toward accepting the main principles of a settlement of the Middle East crisis: the Palestinians' right to self-determination and Jerusalem. He added that the German leaders believed this European attitude, although insufficient in regard to the Palestine problem, was an important milestone along the road to preparing the European attitude toward a new initiative or toward a point from which to progress when the present efforts made within the Camp David framework come to a halt.

His royal highness said the problem was not a European one because Europe now had taken a united stand on all problems on which it previously had held different attitudes, including the Middle East problem. The problem, his royal highness added, is still an Arab one because the weakness is now in the Arab attitude since the Arab states, the first party to the conflict, has not yet decided to agree. As for the kingdom, it presented its point of view to the German side. Saudi Arabia considers the main threat to be the establishment of the Zionist entity in Palestine and its expulsion of the original population. He added that had it not been for the Zionist threat and the Zionist insistence on continuing its occupation of Arab land and [words indistinct], there would have been no problems in the region. All actions by the Zionist state indicate that the Zionists do not want to coexist peacefully; rather they want to threaten the region's peace and shake its stability.

His royal highness explained that this Zionist threat was not yet clearly perceived by the Europeans, and he called on Europe to exploit the Arab atmosphere, which was ready for peace now, and to spare the region the horrors of war. He added that despite the German conviction that Camp David could not lead to positive results, the Germans were especially careful in their relations with the United States, which insisted on Camp David.

EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI JOINT MILITARY COMMITTEE TO MEET IN CAIRO

NC211709 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1557 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Cairo, 21 June--The Egyptian-Israeli joint military committee will meet in Cairo within the next 2 days to discuss the next moves for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the areas which they still occupy in Sinai.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that there are no (disagreements) with regard to Egypt's international borders with Israel. He said that Egyptian and Israeli experts have established the border points.

This meeting is taking place within the framework of the implementation of the second main stage of Israeli withdrawal from Sinai to the international borders in accordance with the Camp David agreement. This agreement stipulated 3 years for Israeli withdrawal from the whole of Sinai to Egypt's international borders. This period began with the signing of the agreement in 1978.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S MEETING WITH JAMES LEONARD NOTED

NC221323 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali met today with James Leonard, the deputy leader of the U.S. delegation to the autonomy negotiations. After the meeting Leonard said that he has no new proposals at this stage and that he will return to Washington tomorrow to meet with the leader of the U.S. delegation to the negotiations and prepare for the meetings which the chief delegates to the autonomy discussions will hold in Washington.

Leonard added that he wanted to confer with the deputy prime minister before his departure. He also said that the three parties were ready to resume the negotiations, that the United States might prepare a formula in the next few days, if necessary, and that the chief U.S. delegate to the negotiations might return to the area at a later stage. He went on to say that if the two sides consider it more suitable to meet in Washington, then we will welcome them.

AL-AHRAM QUESTIONS MOVE OF BEGIN'S OFFICE TO JERUSALEM

NC230922 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 23 Jun 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The AL-AHRAM political commentator comments on reports that the Israeli prime minister intends to transfer his office to East Jerusalem within the next 3 months. He asserts that if this report is true, it mears that Menahem Begin absolutely does not want to give the autonomy talks any chance to succeed.

The AL-AHRAM commentator wonders why Begin considers this step now when the heads of the three delegations to the autonomy talks are about to meet in Washington on 1 July to discuss the obstacles that led to the suspension of the autonomy talks.

The commentator says: In short, this means that Begin is adding another obstacle, as if he is not content with all the previous obstacles that he has placed in the way of the talks. Begin knows well Cairo's stand on this issue. If Egypt believes that Jerusalem must remain united, this means not infringing on Arab Jerusalem, to which the feelings of 800 million Muslims are linked.

Begin must realize that the world has grown tired of his government's behavior. He must also realize the consequences of his policy, which has led to the isolation of Israel in the world. Whatever his intransigent stand is, the world will not give in to it.

'ALI COMMENTS ON USSR'S PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

NC222026 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Commenting on reports of a partial Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: If this is the beginning of a total withdrawal to which the Soviet Union will commit itself, then this will lead to a feeling of reassurance among Middle Eastern states and to an easing in the conflict among the great powers--a matter that would benefit the developing and nonaligned states.

AL-AKHBAR Skeptical

NC230835 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0637 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 23 June--The Cairo newspaper AL-AKHBAR affirms that the Soviet announcement about the withdrawal of some of its military units from Afghanistan is nothing but a maneuver aimed at stirring up confusion at the economic summit conference in Venice, so that the summit will not arrive at a decisive plan for confronting the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

In its editorial today, the paper demonstrates this by saying that the Soviets have not announced the number of units which will be withdrawn or even the time of withdrawal, and whether this will be the start of a complete withdrawal or just a limited one. The paper also notes that the Soviets announced the withdrawal of these units only 4 hours before the summit conference started.

Concluding its editorial, AL-AKHBAR expresses its belief that the Venice conference provides an opportunity for securing the future of the Middle East against Soviet ambitions, which are manifested in the use of force in the occupation of Afghanistan. The paper explains that it is this which shows the importance of the conference for the Arab states in the region and that this is why all the Arabs in the Middle East look forward to the resolutions of this conference, which will serve their interests and secure their future.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS AUSTRIAN, PRC AMBASSADORS

NC211608 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali met today with the Austrian and PRC ambassadors in Cairo. They discussed bilateral relations in various areas. 'Ali also briefed them on the developments in the Middle East and the efforts Egypt is exerting to achieve comprehensive peace in the area.

LIBYAN EXPATRIATES SEND MESSAGE OF SUPPORT TO AS-SADAT

NC220658 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 22 Jun 80

[From press editorials]

[Text] AL-JUMHURIYAH notes the message sent by the Libyan national federation in Cairo to President as-Sadat in which the Libyans residing in Egypt declared their support for the state of emergency that has been decreed along the western borders. The message further stated that Al-Qadhdhafi's presence in Libya is merely incidental and will not affect the relations between the Libyan and Egyptian peoples.

The paper says: The message stressed the Libyan peoples' understanding of President as-Sadat's bold stance which aims at facing the tyrant Al-Qadhdhafi.

LIBYAN ATTEMPTS TO EXPEL EGYPT FROM OAU MEETINGS FAIL

Egyptian Elected Committee Chairman

NC201918 Cairo MENA in English 1830 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Freetown, June 20--(MENA)--An Egyptian was elected here today as chairman of the economic, cultural and legal committee stemming from the African ministerial council meeting despite Libya's attempts to obstruct his election. He is Ambassador Ahmad Hitatah, director of the African Department at the Foreign Ministry and member of the Egyptian delegation currently attending the ministerial council of the Organisation of African Unity.

OAU Affirms Egyptian Attendance

NC212121 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Freetown, 21 June--The rejectionist states, led by Libya, have failed miserably, for the fourth time since the beginning of the African ministerial council's meeting, in their desperate and repeated attempts to expel Egypt from the meetings of the OAU and the Arab-African Cooperation Organization. The OAU has affirmed in its reply to these attempts that it is absolutely impossible to expel Egypt, the vanguard African state, from any meetings.

The African ministerial council began its meetings today with a discussion of the Arab-African cooperation issue. At the beginning of the meeting the council heard a report by the OAU secretary general on this subject, and then the delegations began discussing the report. There was a consensus that there are contradictions between the position of the Arab League in Tunis and the OAU regarding the Arab League's insistence on expelling Egypt from the Arab-African Cooperation Organization meetings. However, the OAU insisted on the need for Egypt's participation in all the meetings.

Dr Butrus Ghali, the minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the Egyptian delegation to the conference, held intensive diplomatic contacts which resulted in an agreement among the majority of delegates which stipulates that in order to overcome these difficulties the African ministerial council should freeze all political meetings on the ministerial and summit levels of the Arab-African Cooperation Organization until the opposing Arab position is changed. During this interim period technical meetings on the level of experts would be held between the Arab-African technical cooperation organizations, such as the Arab-African Bank, the Arab-African Development Bank and other technical departments specializing in Arab-African cooperation. Thus Egypt has imposed a suspension of the political meetings of the Arab-African Cooperation Organization, but the meetings of its technical departments will continue. The African states affirmed their rejection of any attempt to expel Egypt. The Arab League representative, 'Abd al-Munsif al-May, in the end supported the decision to freeze the political activity of the Arab-African Cooperation Organization and to allow the technical cooperation departments to continue their work.

DEFENSE MINISTER INSPECTS UNITS IN DAHSHUR AREA

NC211714 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1635 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 21 June--Defense and War Production Minister Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi has stated that the meaning behind the declaration of the state of emergency on the western front is to prevent infiltration attempts by Libyan sabotage groups and to answer Al-Qadhdhafi's threats to direct all his forces and potentials against Egypt. He affirmed that the aim is to defend Egypt, its security and safety so that developments steps would proceed--unhindered by any attempts to impede them--to achieve prosperity for the Egyptian people.

In statements he made today during his inspection of military units and formations in the Dahshur area, the defense and war production minister said that in light of the conditions surrounding us, the task of the armed forces must focus on raising their combat capability and military potential in the field of combat training and operational tasks. Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi affirmed that the armed forces are continuing to develop and modernize in all spheres. The commander in chief of the armed forces called on the commanders, officers and soldiers to pay attention to their equipment and weapons and concentrate on maintenance work with special attention being given to training on all levels.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES VOCATIONAL LEADERS IN ALEXANDRIA 21 JUNE

NC211530 [Editorial report] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1244 GMT on 21 June carries a 27-minute recorded speech made by President Anwar as-Sadat at his meeting on 21 June with vocational leaders in Alexandria. In his speech, As-Sadat says that Alexandria is one of Egypt's dearest cities and has always been distinguished by its people. He then begins a short discussion of the events surrounding the 26 July revolution, saying that it emanated from Alexandria, that it did away with feudal society and titles of nobility even though these practices returned periodically after the revolution, and that it achieved a pluralistic rule. As-Sadat notes that it was in Alexandria that Egypt decided to do away with foreign domination and restore the reins of power to the people. As-Sadat then says that now the Egyptian people are enjoying peace and security while before they were in a state of turmoil, which he notes is the current state of affairs in the rest of the Arab world:

"Let us take a look around us. There is a civil war in Syria; it began a year ago. Last summer, they went to a military college in Aleppo and killed the Alawite officers and cadets there because the Syrian people have become fed up with the methods of the Alawites and Ba'thists. One time they are Alawites and another they are Ba'thists, but all this is an attempt to dominate the Syrian people. Between then and now things have developed further until 2 months ago the Syrian president dissolved the lawyers association and the journalists, doctors and engineers unions. When the Syrian president appointed a favored doyen to the lawyers association, they killed him the next day, the day before yesterday. There are continuing incidents in Damascus and Aleppo; murder and fighting are in Damascus and in all Syrian towns. What is admitted is only a very small part of what is happening there, which is not announced. In Iraq you yourselves have read about what is happening there concerning coups. The president of Iraq hanged 22 of his colleagues, among whom were some of his closest aides, because they were staging a coup. He personally attended the hangings. You are aware of what we hear from there about such things as dragging bodies and other measures. All these are police states that are ruled by extraordinary measures. As for Libya, you are aware of and have heard about what is happening there. Al-Qadhdhafi is not content with the killing of the Libyan people inside the country; he chases Libyan opponents in Europe and everywhere. Every day we hear about new mad operations and measures among the Libyan people that appall anyone with a conscience and sense of humanity. I can elaborate on Algeria and Lebanon and on what has been happening there for 5 years. There are explosions every day. Israel entered and occupied one-third of Lebanon and withdrew. Then a dissident emerged against the Lebanese Government. Who is ruling Lebanon now? No one knows. The rifle, gun and rockets have been ruling Lebanon for 5 years. Lebanon is ruled by so many parties: the PLO, the Maronites, the Shi'ite Muslims, the Sunnite Muslims, the Armenians. This is Lebanon, which they used to call the oasis of democracy. Look at the two Yemens. I am just giving examples to show that we are now away from all of this."

As-Sadat then says that Egypt has been living in peace and security since 1971, when the detention camps were closed down and the constitution was drawn up. He then goes into the expulsion of Soviet experts in 1972; the 1973 war, which he says was Egypt's battle of honor; and the lifting of press censorship in 1974. He notes that Egypt has not wasted time during the last 9 years and has achieved peace, security, law and order.

He notes that now, Egypt must devote its main efforts in domestic affairs because its status in the world has improved and it is now eliciting the world's admiration. He says that along with this Egypt must also build its prosperity, noting that he once referred to greater Egypt but not in terms of an empire. As-Sadat concludes by noting that he wants a home and prosperity for all of Egypt's citizens and that he came to Alexandria to hold a dialogue with his audience and is willing to answer their questions.

Answers Questions at Meeting

NC211535 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpt] After completing his speech, President as-Sadat expressed readiness to answer questions. Asked about activating the masses in the process of achieving welfare, President as-Sadat said: The basic path in exercising democracy is to know the true exercise of it and to teach it to the people. He said that lifting the suffering of the people can only be achieved if everyone works. We must go back to the people. He said that no authority can interfere in the affairs of the governorate. All decisions must be referred to the governor. With the power given him, the governor can make decisions and reject any outside decision made without your will. President as-Sadat called for drawing up a plan to achieve food security in the Alexandria governorate because the government alone cannot embark on rebuilding. The people must participate in building the state.

Answering a question on boosting the Egyptian economy, President as-Sadat said that he had asked to be informed of all details in the public sector. He called for drawing up a plan covering all public sectors to be submitted to Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid in order to coordinate Alexandria's plan with the plans of other governorates. Answering a question about forming a higher committee to supervise fisheries affairs President as-Sadat said: A meeting of fishermen must be held in the governorate to fix fish prices.

Asked about development of livestock President as-Sadat said: Vice President Husni Mubarak will meet tomorrow with the minister of agriculture to discuss this subject. He said a scientific plan to promote livestock must be studied.

Asked about the status of government employees, President as-Sadat said: Government employees are suffering because of the increased cost of living. He said that he had called for the issuance of special supply cards for government employees. He said that there is no objection to starting the experiment in Alexandria.

On the status of Egyptian workers in Libya, President as-Sadat said that the Egyptian workers are performing a mission in keeping with Egypt's responsibility. He said that our relations are with the Libyan people and that in the Arab working paper things will be put in the right context.

Answering a question on the National Democratic Party's stand toward the opposition, President as-Sadat said: Opposition means individuals and leaders. Opposition is working by old concepts, that is, casting doubt on everything. The present phase is one of building anew. He said that the NDP party line is clear and every NDP member is a complete party [as heard]. President as-Sadat said that he was prepared to give the journalists the immunities of judges. He said that the mistakes made before the July revolution must not recur and we must exercise sound democracy.

Asked about taxing various groups of people according to their income, President as-Sadat said that he has called for a new tax law according to which every individual would pay his due taxes to the government. At the end of the meeting President as-Sadat said that several meetings will be held during the next month.

INA REPORTS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS END 20 JUNE

JN201923 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1815 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 20 June--Elections were concluded at 2000 this evening, Baghdad local time, after 12 hours of voting all over Iraq. The names of the winners are expected to be released in the early morning.

FUNDAMENTALIST GROUP REPORTEDLY BEHIND UK EMBASSY STORMING

NC201857 Paris AFP in English 1850 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Beirut, June 20, (AFP)--Ad-Da'wah, a clandestine Iraqi fundamentalist Moslem organization, today claimed responsibility for yesterday's grenade attack on the British Embassy in Baghdad in which three gunmen were reportedly killed. In a telephone call to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here, an Ad-Da'wah spokesman described the attack as a "punitive operation against a centre of British and American plotters." He said that its aimwas to "liquidate a group of British experts sent to Iraq in order to help fascist repressive Iraqi authorities put down the revolt of Iraqi masses in the country's south."

No British officials were injured when two grenades were thrown into the embassy. But the Iraqi news agency INA reported that the three gunmen who attacked the embassy were killed in a shoot-out with the Iraqi security forces.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON DANGERS TO GULF REGION

LD201535 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 20 Jun 80 p 19

[Interview granted by Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi to Munir az-Zayn in Paris--date not given]

[Text] From the beginning Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi was not enthusiastic about the European initiative. In most of his meetings and press conferences in Paris he did not wish to dicuss it at length despite reports that the initiative was one of the major topics he discussed with French President Giscard d'Estaing. It appears that the indifference with which the minister spoke about the European initiative is due to his knowledge that in the final analysis its ideas will not agree with what Iraq wants and thinks and that U.S. pressures will give this initiative no chance to bear fruit. However, as I was heading for Room 325 in the Parisian Hotel Carillion, I thought of the displeasure which the foreign minister has shown toward the European initiative in particular and the Arab-Israeli conflict in general and asked myself: Why, therefore, are some observers allowing themselves to say that U.S.-Iraqi relations are improving? From this stemmed the first question.

AL-HAWADITH: There are some who say that Iraqi-U.S. relations since the Baghdad summit are better than they were before it.

Sa'dun Hammadi: This impression is absolutely wrong. Relations between Iraq and the United States are not better than they were before. Iraq has had no second thoughts about these relations just because it has condemned Soviet intervention in Afghanistan or because its relations with Iran are tense. When Iran's relations with the United States became tense conclusions began to be drawn about the improvement of Iraqi-U.S. relations. This is not true. Our relations with the United States are governed by a basic factor, which is the U.S. attitude toward the Palestine problem.

There has been no progress or change in this matter in particular. On the contrary, U.S. attitudes toward the Palestine problem at the Security Council recently were very bad. Therefore what those people you referred are saying is wrong.

AL-HAWADITH: It has also been said that Iraq is inclined to adopt an attitude which would make it the gulf policeman.

Sa'dun Hammadi: Do you want us to respond to every report published? This is not usually done in relations and international politics. Why should Iraq want to be the gulf policeman? Does Iraq have any expansionist designs in the Arab territories or non-Arab territories? Absolutely not. Iraq has no desire to expand beyond its Arab or non-Arab borders.

This talk is like the talk about an Arab danger to Israel; it is a reversal of facts. Here we have Israel occupying Arab territories, militarily superior, adopting an arrogant attitude toward all the Arab countries and committing aggression against them since 1948 and to this day, yet there are those who speak about "the Arab danger to Israel." This is being said in order to cover up what Israel has been doing. Let us look at the gulf. Which are the parties that up to now have been committing aggression and attacking? Was it the Arab countries or the shah's Iran? Obviously the aggressive party that was looking toward expansion was the shah's Iran. Since the shah's departure, who has been interfering in whose affairs? Is it Bahrain who is interfering in Iran's affairs or is Iran the one interfering in Bahrain's affairs?

Obviously, it is the new [Iranian] regime that is creating the problem and wants to interfere in the Arab countries' affairs. The difference is that the interference i being carried out under a different name. That Iraq wants to be the gulf policeman is an unsound idea. All that Iraq wants is to defend its borders and the borders of the Arab countries. Yes, the borders of Arab countries because Iraq does not consider its defence duty restricted to its own borders. Iraq will be lying in wait for any attack on any Arab country.

AL-HAWADITH: In any case there are dangers threatening the gulf. They are both local and external dangers. What, in your opinion, is the best way to defend the gulf against these dangers?

Sa'dun Hammadi: The ideal solution is the policialdeclaration which his excellency the president (Saddam Husayn) issued. Of course, I do not mean merely signing it, but rather true commitment to the principles and contents of this declaration. After this declaration is approved and signed we believe that there should be real coordination and cooperation among the Arab countries in this area, that is the countries overlooking the Arab Gulf. There should be serious military coordination and serious political coordination. Back in the shah's days we proposed the establishment of a joint fleet by the Arab countries overlooking the Arab Gulf in order to face the military power that existed at that time.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you not think that there are certain parties with commitments that prevent them from having an independent defense [policy]?

Sa'dun Hammadi: Of course there are commitments, there are fears, and there are illusions. But we believe that with the passage of time and through work and sustained cooperation all this will disappear and the national interest and national trend will prevail.

AL-HAWADITH: As you said at your press conference, your relations with Iran are not good. What in your opinion are the conditions that would make these relations good?

Sa'dun Hammadi: Two conditions: First, absolute noninterference in the affairs of the Arab countries; that is neither directly or indirectly. I do not mean here Iraq alone but all the Arab countries. Second, (i.e. the second condition will be met) when Iran really becomes a nonaligned state. In other words when it does not invite the major powers' influence or involve itself in the policy of world military camps. When Iran involves itself in the policy of world military camps it means that it is bringing the major powers' influence close to our borders. The internal Iranian regime absolutely does not concern us. The question of the Iranian internal regime is 100-percent the concern of the Iranian people. The existence of a nonaligned Iran and of Iran that does not interfere in the Arab countries' affairs is the solid ground for the establishment of the best relations between it and us.

AL-HAWADITH: But the Iranians say that Iraq helps some of the Iranian opposition sides, whether militarily, as in the case of the Kurds, or politically, as in the case of Shahpur Bakhtiar, for example.

Sa'dun Hammadi: There is absolutely nothing of the kind--no political aid or military aid. What is the internal situation in Iran? The Iranian peoples during the shah were persecuted. They had no cultural or political rights. Today these minorities have the opportunity to express themselves and their ambitions. This is what has happened to all the minorities: The Arab minority in Arabistan, the Kurds, the Turkomans and the Baluchis. Of course, they want to say that Iraq is responsible for all this. This was to be expected.

AL-HAWADITH: But wasn't Shapur Bakhtiar in Baghdad?

Sa'dun Hammadi: Personally I had no knowledge of his arrival and I did not see him in Baghdad.

AL-HAWADITH: But the presence of a personality like Shahpur Bakhtiar in Baghdad means something unusual.

Sa'dun Hammadi: Is Shahpur Bakhtiar a person who has been convicted in the Arab countries and cannot visit this or that country? Bakhtiar can visit any Arab country he wants.

AL-HAWADITH: During your stay in Paris you met with the French president, you heard about the European initiative and you discussed it with the president. Is there any hope of rescuing the initiative from beneath the waters of Venice after the United States has drowned it there?

Sa'dun Hammadi: I do not know the details of this initiative. I know its generalities. I realize that there is U.S. pressure and U.S. influence but I believe that there is a positive trend that is growing in Europe and that this trend believes that it is dangerous for Europe's interests to allow the present situation in the Arab area to continue as it is. This situation constitutes a danger to the sources of energy and peace. This feeling does exist. If this plan were to die another plan could be created because the trend toward adopting a positive stand exists.

AL-HAWADITH: Did you feel through your meetings with French leaders the desire to go ahead with this initiative or is another initiative expected?

Sa'dun Hammadi: We felt a positive trend. This, however, does not mean that we found their views identical with ours. But it can be said that is a positive trend. So far, from the information standpoint, Europe has adopted an excellent stand. But for the situation to be good, words must be coupled with deeds. Western Europe can bring real pressure to bear on Israel and the United States.

ALGERIA

FLN PARTY ISSUES RESOLUTION ON GENERAL POLICY

LD211838 Algiers APS in English 1307 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] The National Liberation Front (FLN) Party special congress, which took place from 15 to 19 June in Algiers, adopted a resolution of general policy. Excerpts:

The special congress is mobilized round the political leadership of the country with President Chadli Bendjedid at its head for the achievement of new progress in the materialisation of the national charter.

The congress hails the democratic spirit which prevailed during the debates on the next development plan and the amendment of the party statute. It reasserts its resolution to reinforce the FLN Party and reiterates its firm attachment to the national charter.

The problem of energy and hydrocarbons was granted special attention by the resolution which says:

--Considering the fact that hydrocarbons are a strategic resource;
--Considering the country's growing needs in fields of energy;
--Considering that hydrocarbons are the main source for accumulation of financial means necessary to our economic and social development;

The congress points out the necessity:

--To define and implement a national policy on energy taking into account our needs for social and economic development;
--To fix new levels of production and exports of hydrocarbons which must be compatible with our financial needs on the one hand and our energetic needs for national industry on the other hand.

The resolution urges in this context for the constitution and preservation of national strategic stocks.

Still on energy, the resolution goes on:

--Considering imperialist manoeuvres and pressures aimed at compelling our country to make concessions on its legitimate rights;
--Considering the imbalance between incomes from liquefied natural gas sales and our country's gigantic financial and human efforts for the development of gas energy;
--Considering the important gap between low gas prices and the vital character of this resource;

The extraordinary congress:

--Condemns imperialist manoeuvres and pressures to maintain gas prices at a ridiculously low level;
--Denounces press campaigns led by Western media which distort Algerian positions and claims for more just prices;
--Hails the OPEC (Organisation of Petroluem Exporting Countries) decision to aline gas prices with those of oil.

As for international issues the resolution condemns the Camp David accords which aim at perpetuating the policy of aggression and occupation of Arab territories, and reasserts Algeria's unconditional support to the Palestinian revolution led by the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation).

It states that no solution is possible without the Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the recognition of Palestinians' right for self-determination and a homeland.

The resolution also reasserts Algeria's firm attachment to the principles of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and her concern over imperialist plots to destabilize African states. The congress hails the victory of the people of Zimbabwe and points out the necessity for solidarity with peoples struggling for their independence.

The resolution of the congress proclaims Algeria's indefectible support to the people of western Sahara under the leadership of the POLISARIO Front and condemns the Moroccan expansionist policy. Algeria supports OAU efforts to find a just and durable solution to the problem of western Sahara through the recognition of its people's right to self-determination and independence.

Algeria is keen on a fruitful andmutually beneficient cooperation with the peoples of the area and is ready to promote a multiform cooperation with them. The resolution expresses in the same way Algeria's support to the peoples of Namibia, South Africa, Iran and Nicaragua.

The resolution says that the present crisis in world relations is cuased by the world economic system and urges for the establishment of a new economic order set up on more just principles. It also calls for the establishment of a new information order.

The resolution hails the Algerian-Venezuelan motion for the creation of an OPEC bank for development and economic assistance to developing countries.

The document urges for Arab-African cooperation which must be a strategic option and not a (?conjunctural) choice. It also supports Euro-Arab dialogue provided that European countries recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and urges developing countries of a north-south dialogue.

Statute Amended

LD211840 Algiers APS in English 1340 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Algiers, 21/06/80 (APS)--The FLN Party extraordinary congress which has met since June 15th at the Olympic city of Cheraga (Algiers suburbs) closed its work Thursday evening after adopting six resolutions and one of general policy. In his closing speech President Chadli pointed out the necessity of placing the right man at the right place.

Recalling the works of this last day, M Abdelmadjid Allahoum, spokesman of the congress, read before the press the report of states commissions within the party. As concerns the party's statute, the spokesman indicated that the amendments to that text concern the commissariat which becomes the party's structure at wilaya (province) level.

The Article 100 of this new statute states, M Allahoum precised, that the congress within its extraordinary sessions can elect, on proposition from the secretary general, one or several members of the Central Committee. In another turn M Allanoum indicated that in conformity with the Article 108 of the new statute, the Political Bureau is composed of 7 to 11 members.

The new text of the party states in its first article: "The party of National Liberation Front is a vanguard party of Algerian people," and in its Article 7 that the mission of the party at national level is "the edification of socialism within national and Islamic values."

Lastly, the Articles 115 and 120 state that the "secretary general deals the tasks between the members of the Political Bureau" and the party controls over mass organizations (?without) substituting itself to them, concluded M. Allahoum.

LIBYA

PLO OFFICIALS ARRIVE FOR STEADFASTNESS MEETING

LD220038 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Brothers Faruq Qaddumi, head of PLO Political Department, and 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, a member of the PLO and its official spokesman, arrived in Tripoli Saturday to attend the emergency meeting of the political committee of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation to be held in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPIAJ].

In a statement to a JANA correspondent on arriving at Tripoli international airport, Brother Abu Mayzar said: The National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation is today committed to confront the assaults of colonialist America and As-Sadat against the Arab nation, and, in particular, the SPLAJ, the fortress of Arab steadfastness and confrontation.

AT-TURAYKI ADDRESSES OPENING STEADFASTNESS MEETING

LD222012 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli--The meetings of the emergency session of the political committee of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation started at 1800 at Ash-Shati' Hotel, Tripoli. The session is being attended by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Algeria, Syria, the PDRY and the PLO.

The Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali at-Turayki opened the session with a speech in which he said: There is no doubt that this meeting is taking place at an important and critical period in the life of the Arab nation. The Arab people of Libya are proud of the presence here of the brother members of the political committee of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation which represents the resistence and challenge of the Arab nation to the plans of Camp David.

He said that the front was born to represent the spirit of the Arab nation's steadfastness in face of the betrayal of the agent Egyptian regime. It has asserted its existence and proved its strength. It also proved that the Arab nation is capable of standing fast in its challenge. It is able to resist the policy of capitulation and to direct the Arab current against this policy.

The foreign secretary stressed that the pan-Arab stand of the front inevitably entails sacrifices because the member states of the front are being subjected to fierce imperialist attacks by the Egyptian-Israeli-American alliance. The sister country Syria, the Palestinian revolution and Algeria are being subjected to plots and pressure by the agent regimes and the imperialist forces. "And now we have here the new developments on the eastern borders of Jamahiriyah." After the defeatist President as-Sadat, he went on to say, implemented the capitulatory plot in alliance with the Zionist enemy and the United States, this alliance began to direct its energy against the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation. The massing by the Egyptian regime of its forces on the Jamahiriyah borders, its transfer from positions where they ought to be and the joint maneuvers by the Egyptian regime's forces and those of American imperialism aim at striking at the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation.

Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam spoke at the opening meeting of the emergency session of the political committee of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. He emphasized that this session proves our sense of the joint pan-Arab responsibility to confront what is being planned and executed against the Arab nation. He said that the decision of the Egyptian ruler of treason to declare a state of emergency along the eastern borders of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is a further assertion of the depth of the treason in which the Egyptian regime has been involved.

Brother Khaddam stressed that the decision of the defeated falls within the framework of the Zionist-imperialist-As-Sadat plans to strike at the forces of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front so that the main obstacles in the way of such a plan are removed. He pointed out that this plan aims from the start at removing the Egyptian Arab army from its natural position in confronting the Zionist enemy and at directing it to its unnatural position so that it would be far away from threatening the ruling traitorous regime.

He said that the plotters against the Arab nation must realize that our masses are not in the steadfastness' states but throughout the Arab world. They will most firmly and determinedly challenge any aggression to which Libya may be exposed. He added that the Egyptian president might be able to move his forces in implementation of the orders of the United States, but he will receive a great penalty and punishment.

He said that we at this meeting will discuss the aggressive moves by the defeatist As-Sadat as being one of the results of Camp David. Khaddam stressed: Within the framework of our obligations within the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, we shall emerge from this session with positive and serious results which will strengthen our steadfastness in face of the aggressive imperialist-Zionist-As-Sadat policy.

First Session Ends

LD222021 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Tripoli--The political committee of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation concluded its first meeting which started at 1800 at Ash-Shati' Hotel, Tripoli.

The Foreign Secretary Dr at-Turayki made a statement to newsmen after the meeting. He said:

The political committee of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation met at the level of foreign ministers to discuss the military massing of the Egyptian agent regime and its declaration of state of emergency on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's eastern borders.

The committee discussed in detail the situation and confirmed the stand of the entire front with the people of Libya against any military move by the agent regime, and confirmed that any aggression on the part of the agent regime against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and its people would be considered aggression against the front. It will be met collectively by the front member-countries.

The committee also discussed the main topic for which it had convened, namely some national issues. It took measures concerning Arab joint action and tightening the blockade around the agent Egyptian regime, and studied coordination of its attitude at the forthcoming meeting in Amman of Arab foreign and economy ministers and at international meetings.

The brother foreign secretary said in conclusion that a communique will be issued by the political committee, containing several important resolutions. A final communique will also be issued.

EGYPTIAN NATIONAL FRONT CONDEMNS AS-SADAT'S 'AGGRESSION'

LD221729 Tripoli JANA in English 1625 GMT 22 Jun 80

["Statement by Egyptian National Front in Jamahiriyah"--JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, June 22, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Egyptian National Front Jamahiriyah Branch issued a statement in which it condemned the defeated president's declaration of a state of emergency along the border with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The statement added: "The regime's decision constitutes an act of aggression and provocation especially after the signing of the capitualation treaty and normalisation of relations with (Israel).... Egyptian guns are now turning towards the Western Sahara in a bid to distract the Egyptian Army's attention from the true front..." The statement continued: "How, we wonder, does the apostate As-Sadat regime's logic run? After wasting so many sacrifices and Egyptian blood by signing the treacherous capitulation treaty, the Egyptian regime is again calling up the drums of war for Egyptian blood to be split by attacking a brotherly Arab country? Has Egyptian blood been saved through the signing of the capitulation treaty only to be wasted again in aggression against brothers?"

The statement appealed to the Egyptian masses by pointing to them that the true danger is directed at them by America, (Israel) and the defeated regime which has sold out Egypt's economy to world colonialism and (Israel).

The statement added: "We also affirm the belief to the Libyan Arab masses that the actions of the defeated regime do not reflect the desires of the Egyptian people. These actions are considered as aggression against both peoples.

"We should allrise to our responsibilities by being aware of what is truly happening."

The statement continued: "America is attempting to carry out major military surgery in the western part of the Arab world which will bring war closer. This surgery is also aimed at transforming Arab confrontation against (Israel) into internecine Arab struggle in North Africa. This will, in turn, consolidate the goals of the Camp David accords."

The statement added: "The As-Sadat regime's attempt at misguiding the Egyptian people and army through acting as if the danger to the country emanates from the west, not the east, is doomed to failure. We know quite well that our enemies are American imperialism and the Zionist entity. Our guns shall never be turned against the Arabs. Our proudly patriotic army will train its guns against the enemy in defence of the Egyptian people's interests and in affirmation of the Egyptian people's patriotism."

AS-SADAT INTERVIEWED ON AUTONOMY TALKS, NORMALIZATION

TA202032 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1928 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Interview with Egyptian President as-Sadat by Arab affairs correspondent Ehud Ya'ari, in Alexandria on 18 June; in English--videotaped]

[Text] [Question] With your permission, I would like to start with a blunt question, perhaps. Many people both here and in Israel, probably elsewhere, wonder whether you have given up hope of reaching an agreement over autonomy with Mr Begin, or whether you still hope that you can have an accommodation or reconciliation of the two viewpoints with him within, let's say, the next year.

[Answer] Well, in all candor let me tell you this: I had a very frutiful discussion yesterday with the Israeli ambassador, and I asked him to convey my thinking to Premier Begin in this precise moment. And as I said, I don't see in the near future a hope of reaching certain agreements, but on the whole I am optimistic. And maybe you have known that I have asked Premier Begin always, since we met in Al-'Arish, and in Alexandria here, and in Haifa, and in Aswan also--I have always asked that we sit together and agree upon a political directive [as heard], so that it may be easier for our ministers to reach agreement.

Until this moment, we didn't sit to agree upon this directive--maybe because Premier Begin is not ready, or for any other reason, but I'm sure of one thing: I'm sure that the Camp David agreements and the treaty between Egypt and Israel is a cornerstone for the comprehensive settlement. It is only a matter of time. In the near future, I don't think--with the difficulties that I see now--I don't think we can reach any agreement. But maybe after that I'm hopeful that we shall reach agreement, like we have reached before, when the gap at one time we thought that no one could breach it also. [sentence as heard]

[Question] Do you think it would serve a good purpose if Premier Begin and Your Excellency meet now, in the near future?

[Answer] Well, I have no objection. But if there is no preparation for this meeting, nothing will come of it. But I have no objection. I'm ready to meet with him.

[Question] Mr President, is there any target date, any schedule you are setting for yourself for the autonomy talks, for the length of the autonomy talks?

[Answer] No, no. You know, the 26th of May, the date that we have agreed upon--the end of the year--has passed, and I am very open on this, but in the same time I'm very worried and concerned, because we must not lose time and we must, we must continue the momentum for the peace process, which I am sure and confident that both of us are agreed upon.

[Question] Do you have any fresh ideas how to keep this momentum going?

[Answer] Well, I have already submitted my thoughts to President Carter and to Premier Begin also, and in Aswan he has mentioned this--Premier Begin--that: Let us agree upon the full autonomy, like it has been mentioned in the Camp David agreement, for the two parties--the Western Bank and the Gaza Strip--but let us start with Gaza. There is nothing like building a model before everyone to see, so I have, as I told you, submitted my ideas on this. I think if we start with Gaza it will be a very good example and model. And, as I told you, it is only a matter of time.

[Question] Mr President, in view of the difficulties in reaching a full comprehensive agreement over full autonomy, and taking into consideration your "Gaza first" proposal, would you say that Egypt will consider some sort of skeleton agreement which will leave some problems of the autonomy unsolved for further discussions, and yet enable both Egypt and Israel to urge the Palestinians in Gaza to participate in elections?

[Answer] Well, let me tell you this: Let us distinguish between two parts. The first part, and our concern now must be concentrated on this phase of Camp David--this phase means that we sit together--Egypt, Israel and the United States--and agree upon the definition of the full autonomy and the start of this process, the full autonomy process, which will mean that our main concern should be focused on the stage of giving the Palestinians this full autonomy. To make myself more clear, let me say this: We cannot now come to the next stage, in which the Palestinians have to decide their fate with us and say there will be a Palestinian state, or there will be so-and-so--this is not the phase of it at all.

We are in the phase of giving the Palestinians full autonomy and ending the Israeli occupation and the Israeli military government also, because I was saying this, and I still say it: Why should you impose yourself on the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip? You are blamed all over the world. Why don't you give them, even unilaterally--between you and them--give them full autonomy and tell them this: Whenever you are ready with your delegation, let us sit together and decide upon the next step, that will be the step in which the Palestinians have to decide for themselves, and has to decide also with you the problems of water, all these problems--I can't decide with you the problem of water, for the very simple reason that this is something that concerns the Palestinians there in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. I can agree upon, I can, I mean settle with you anything in Sinai, but in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip this is the responsibility of the Palestinians.

So if you take my view--and I told this to Premier Begin and I told it also to Eli [ben-Elisar], your ambassador here--if I am in the shoes of Mr Begin, of Premier Begin, I would give them tomorrow morning full autonomy, and tell them: Whenever you are ready to form your delegation and sit with me after 3 years of the transitional period, I shall be ready to meet with you to discuss the security problem, the water problem, so and so--all the problems between you.

[Question] Mr President, in view of the difficulties so far, and the differences between the Israeli position and your position on the autonomy, do you really feel that if an effort is made a reconciliation of the two points of view is possible? Many people now wonder whether this is really possible.

[Answer] There is no other alternative except this. We have agreed together that we shall start the peace process for a comprehensive settlement and we have started it and we have achieved great achievements. For instance, today there will be no war after the October war. This is a fact. This in itself is a great achievement. There are differences of opinion. This is quite natural, as human beings, and everyone has got problems and his own difficulties, and so forth; but there is no other alternative except to reach agreement. For I told you that despite the fact that I don't feel that in the near future we can reach any concrete agreement or so--but still I am optimistic that we shall reach this.

[Question] Would this fact that we will not have an agreement in the near future affect the scope and the quality of the normalization process? The bilateral process between the two countries?

[Answer] Why should it mix with the process of normalization? Not at all, not at all.

[Question] Mr President, Mr Hasan at-Tuhami, I think it was, once gave me a very good description of the quality of your leadership. He said--I am quoting--that you are always two steps ahead of everybody and this is why you can see clearer than everybody else. I would like to ask you some sort of philosophical question. How do you envisage, how do you see the place of the State of Israel, a few years from now, in the Middle East? What kind of relations are we going to have?

And let me quote another point. Dr Butrus Ghali, the present minister of state for foreign affairs, used to write, before the peace initiative, of the possibility that Israel will be turned into some sort of a Middle Eastern Hong Kong, through the peace process. What is your own personal conception of this future?

[Answer] This is really a very good question. It will depend upon the attitude of the Israeli Government. We have now paved the way for peace, for the comprehensive settlement and peace in the area--not only between Egypt and Israel. We have paved the way. It will depend upon the attitude of the Israeli Cabinet. Just like relations with Egypt. I think now in Sinai, any Israeli can cross the Sinai from the extreme north to the extreme south by car and by next October the tunnel [under the Suez Canal] will be open and you can use your car from any part of Israel and reach Cairo in no time. Well, this was due to the process of normalization and the attitude of both your Cabinet and Egypt here.

Despite the fact that in my country, here in Egypt, they are still--I mean--reserved to a certain extent but, you know quite well.... I was telling the Israeli ambassador about some lady whom he was going to rent a flat from and she told him, I have voted for peace. I said yes, but I am not going to rent this flat to you because of your attitude now. It doesn't mean at all that I am against the peace or so. I voted yes for the treaty and I have full confidence in my president, but your attitude creates an atmosphere in which I can't cooperate with you. This is on a very small scale. For that, the attitude--when I say the attitude of the Israeli Cabinet it means the attitude of Israel--whenever you--I mean--push the whole thing forward, it will be pushed. Whenever you feel suspicion and start to create an atmosphere of suspicion like this, everything will be blocked. For that I say, if you ask me about Israel it is a matter of time only. The comprehensive settlement, it is not only the settlement with Egypt.

And as I told you, there will be no war after the October war. This is a great achievement. We have paved the way for comprehensive peace. Well, let us walk on this road instead of paving it and leaving it. So, the Israeli position will depend always in the future upon the attitude of you. Are you going to drop this suspicion and the old mentality that we have lived here at one time, but we have dropped immediately after the October war and after we have concluded our peace treaty together we have dropped it 100 percent. [sentence as heard] Are you ready to drop all the suspicions and feel confident and try to build confidence or are you going to be suspicious, so it will be a very slow process and no one wants to be slow.

[Question] Your Excellency, you have been speaking about suspicion. I want to stay on this for a moment for I think that this is the answer you probably would like to give to the Israeli people. For example, there is a book coming out in Egypt now--recently--by some professor, which is called [name indistinct]. Israelis read it. They care for this kind of thing. Would you care to comment on this slogan?

[Answer] It is quite natural. In Israel you shall find fanatics who write like this, but the fact remains that 10 million voted yes from the bottom of their hearts. They voted yes for peace, but mobilization during the last 32 years against everything that is Israeli from our side and mobilization from your side against everything that is Arab, well, give some time to this. It is exactly as the example that I told you about this Egyptian lady and I was telling Eli [ben-Elisar] about it yesterday and he asked me how I knew this. I told him I knew it because nothing is hidden here in this country, we are a democracy. The lady welcomed him. The lady didn't boycott him at all, not at all, but she told him we--give me some time because your attitude now is not agreeable to me and becuase of the old mobilization. But she is 100 percent for peace with Israel, 100 percent for the treaty. The same is true in Israel. There will be those fanatics, there will be those hoax [as heard]. Let me tell you this, before the last time when I saw Eli [ben-Elisar], I saw him in Cairo--before the last time--the last time was here yesterday....

[Question--interrupting] When he walked on foot.

[Answer] When he walked on foot on Saturday and I told him he should have told me about Saturday. I would have postponed it until after sunset because my visit on the 19th was after sunset also. Well, I told him this, to Eli [ben-Elisar] when I met him before the last time, I told him, my big asset is the sentiments of the Israeli people and the big assets of Begin should be the sentiments of the Egyptian people. Tell him not to lose them. This was because of the answer he has given and this was declared at that time when he was asked in the Knesset about what if Egypt will not agree about the multinational force before the final withdrawal. He said we can't complete the final withdrawal. I told him this will harm him because nothing happened [as heard] and the final withdrawal should not be put like that.

We have completed the treaty between Egypt and Israel. Both of us are very conscientious in the application and in--I mean--in fulfilling the obligations on both sides from the treaty. We have nothing against this and I think you have nothing against, so the main guarantee will be the two peoples in Egypt and in Israel and they are for peace. In Israel, yes, I can say that more than 90 percent of the Israeli people are for peace and here you can say that more than 99.9 percent are for peace.

[Question] Some people in Israel, though, are asking themselves now in the press whether Egypt is not, on the one hand, speeding up the process--and for certain it has speeded it up--and on the other hand, slowing it down. For example, people say: Why don't we have trade already, in a real volume, with Egypt? Probably the Egyptian Government is stopping it and slowing it down. Why don't Egyptian tourists go to Israel--as many as Israelis are coming here? Would you care to comment on that?

[Answer] Well, I don't see any new thing in this. This is quite natural. Maybe they have built great hopes, but it needs some time to be fulfilled. But for instance, I am quite satisfied about the way the normalization is developing. For instance, yesterday I told Eli [ben-Elisar] to convey to Premier Begin my wish that a press delegation from all the newspapers and magazines here visit Israel and I left the date for Premier Begin to fix. I am thinking also because the MAPAM has visited here--I am thinking also of a delegation from the National Democratic Party--my party--to visit not only the MAPAM, but all the political parties there. At this precise moment, it is not a return visit to the MAPAM, but it should be a visit to all the political parties in Israel. I am thinking of it.

I also told your ambassador yesterday that from now on let us push forward the connections between the two countries. For instance, in this medicine--there will be a conference of the medical faculties or so in Israel and we were asked to join. We said yes, we shall join. I don't know if it will convene here or there. But if it convenes here we have invited the Israelis, if it convenes there in Israel, we shall be going. But we said that if South Africa joins, we shall not come. Why? You know our African responsibilities toward our fellow brothers in Africa and toward South Africa.

Yesterday I was discussing this and much more with the Israeli ambassador. We have in mind, both of us, the difficulties that we are facing. But, believe me, it is very easy to push the whole thing forward, and, as I told you before, give my people some time to readjust themselves after the old mobilization. Like you are suspicious until this moment. We are not suspicious like you. Give them some time and then also, from time to time, coming out from Israel new settlements to be built, schools to be built in Hebron, this and that, for sure this has its influence on the people and so. For that, I told you the attitude of the Cabinet--lots of things depend on it. It is not only that we are fulfilling our obligations towards each other in the Israeli-Egyptian treaty, but we should build at the same time the new atmosphere for promoting more and more normalization between our two countries.

[Question] Finally, Mr President, it was published that Egypt was in contact with the PLO during the negotiations and King Husayn is now in Washington. Do you foresee any substantial change in the Arab world in the near future which will be supporting of the peace process?

[Answer] When I was asked yesterday I told them about the position of King Husayn. All that concerns King Husayn for the moment is money. It appears he is very happy that he has got the role that we have made for him in Camp David--Premier Begin, me and President Carter. And it appears that he is putting this role in his pocket and he is happy with it, but he wants to build on it for the united Arab kingdom that he dreams of. Well, I don't see anything in the near future, but, quote me on this, before the end of this year there will be changes and it is only a matter of time. If you look back to the year 1979 and after signing the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the Arabs severing their relations with Egypt and isolating Egypt and trying to choke Egypt--so and so--and then let us see after 1 year what has happened.

Egypt is not isolated. It is those who tried to isolate Egypt who are isolated now. Egypt didn't die or choke. On the contrary, we are starting reconstruction and removing martial law after 70 years. And so it is only a matter of time, as I told you, before the end of this year. Let us wait and see, because lots of changes will take place at the same time. Let me ask Premier Begin--as I told Eli [ben-Elisar] yesterday to convey to him--let us work hand in hand for creating a new atmosphere and creating all the possibilities for the peace process, rather than stop in the middle of the process.

TV Chief Bans Hebrew Translation

TA221144 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 22 Jun 80 p 8

[By YEDI'OT AHARONOT correspondents Ilan Kfir and Nahum Sharvit]

[Text] Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat said that he would not hesitate to invite Prime Minister Menahem Begin to appear before and address the Egyptian People's Assembly, but he fears that by making such an appearance, Begin would lose all that he has achieved in the eyes of the Egyptian people.

In an interview with Israeli television's Arabic service, broadcast Friday night, As-Sadat said: "If Begin comes to Cairo and addresses the Egyptian People's Assembly, he will speak here as he speaks in Jerusalem, about autonomy and about the establishment of new settlements. With this kind of talk, Begin will lose what he has achieved so far in the eyes of the Egyptian people, and I am apprehensive about this for him."

In reply to a question by interviewer Eli Lani'ado about the future of the Palestinian problem, As-Sadat said: "I will tell you frankly, any settlement we agree on will definitely lead to [a situation in which] in three years the Palestinians will sit down to decide on their future, and they will then seek to establish a state."

"The entire world," As-Sadat added, "supports the establishment of a Palestinian state and the granting to them of self-determination. This is something that no one can deny. On the other hand, the establishment of settlements in others' territories is something that the entire world deplores. Therefore, you have a choice to make--either you want to stand before the entire world and the Palestinians and avoid making decisions, or we shall sit and think together about how to live in this region, how you will live and what guarantees will satisfy Israel upon the establishment of a Palestinian state."

Our correspondent Arye Tzimuqi reported that at today's Cabinet session Prime Minister Begin may refer to the remarks made by the president of Egypt in interviews to Israel television in Arabic and in Hebrew. The general impression is that As-Sadat is waiting for an Israeli initiative to promote the autonomy talks to ensure progress in the discussions.

On Friday, the director-general of Israel television, Yosef Lapid, order that the Hebrew translation be erased from the interview conducted with President as-Sadat by Israel television's Arabic service. According to editors in the television's Arabic service, Lapid explained his decision by stating: "I am not prepared to give the Israeli public an overdose of As-Sadat on the screen."

The interview was broadcast on Friday without a Hebrew translation. The television director-general denied the contentions of personnel in the television's Arabic service about remarks he is supposed to have made to them and maintained that a considerable portion of the two interviews conducted with As-Sadat for Israeli television in Arabic and in English overlapped. Therefore, there was no point in having a translation made from Arabic to Hebrew or from English to Hebrew.

Mr Lapid stated: "I think we gave As-Sadat an hour and a quarter, and that's more time than the prime minister of Israel or the opposition leader ever received. If these interviews are split between listeners of the Arabic and the Hebrew service, that's sufficient."

CAIRO SOURCES CITED ON RESUMPTION OF AUTONOMY TALKS

TA221642 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Diplomatic sources in Cairo say Egypt and Israel will almost certainly agree to resume the autonomy talks without preconditions. An agreement on this near in the wake of the talks the deputy head of the U.S. delegation to the negotiations, James Leonard, held in Israel and Egypt. There may be a declaration about this in the preparatory talks in Washington at the beginning of next month.

The Cairo sources emphasized that Washington is putting pressure on Israel and Egypt to resume the talks without preconditions and in the understanding that everything is open for negotiation. This refers to Egypt's demand to freeze the establishment of new settlements and not to change the status of Jerusalem.

This afternoon Ambassador Leonard met with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali in Cairo and tomorrow he will return to Washington.

AS-SADAT REPORTEDLY INVITES PRESIDENT NAVON TO VISIT

TA211857 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1850 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] President as-Sadat is to invite the president of the state, Yitzhaq Navon, and his wife for an official visit to Egypt. This is reported today by Anis Mansour, the editor of OCTOBER magazine.

EGYPTIAN, ISRAELI MILITARY DELEGATIONS TO EXCHANGE VISITS

TA221631 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] The heads of the Egyptian Military Committee will apparently come to Israel for a working visit next month. Tomorrow an Israeli military delegation is going to Cairo, led by Major General Tamir and Brigadier General Si'on, for deliberations on issues connected with what is happening in Sinai at the moment. Our military correspondent Gad Becker gives us some further details.

[Becker] The supervision over the restrictions [of movement of military forces] in Sinai, passage across the interim line and passage of students from Gaza to Egypt will all be on the agenda of the 3-day visit to be made by the delegation representing the Israeli Military Committee in Cairo. The delegation is headed by Maj Gen Avraham Tamir and Brig Gen Dov Si'on. At the talks, reports provided by the Americans--who are supervising what is happening west of the interim line in the area returned to the Egyptians--will be discussed. Reports from the buffer zone on both sides of the line will also be agreed upon. At present there are no violations of the agreement in Sinai, security elements have told us us; if there are any incidents, they are of a secondary nature, such as an Israeli or Egyptian patrol crossing by foot, in error, or a military plane crossing the line between the two sides.

The Israeli military delegation's agenda includes meetings with its counterparts in Cairo. There may be a meeting with the new minister of defense, Gen Ahmad Badawi, who was the Egyptian Arym's chief of staff until recently. The heads of the Egyptian Military Comittee will apparently come to Israel next month for another visit in the series of visits being held in the framework of the joint committee's work.

PROMISED SALE OF U.S. TANKS TO JORDAN PROTESTED

TA201338 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 Jun 80 p 2

[By Razi Guterman, MA'ARIV correspondent in New York]

[Excerpt] Israel's ambassador to the United States, Efrayim 'Evron, is to meet today with Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Harold Saunders to protest President Carter's decision to sell Jordan at least 100 M-60 tanks worth about $200 million. The decision on the tanks deal was made during King Husayn's visit in Washington. The White House now intends to bring the deal to Congress for approval. The Senate and the House of Representatives can reject the administration's proposal within 30 days of legislation.

The Israeli ambassador will warn that the sophisticated offensive weapons the United States will supply to Jordan will disrupt the balance of power in the region against Israel. He will note that Jordan has also recently purchased 300 Chieftain tanks from Britain and that its armament jeopardizes peace in the region. The tanks Jordan wants to buy from the United States have special equipment for night combat and carry a 105-millimeter gun.

Israeli diplomats in Washington have expressed great dissatisfaction with the fact that President Carter has not only failed in his efforts to convince Husayn to join the autonomy negotiations, but has even given him a prize for his opposition. The diplomats said that the arms sale to Jordan, as well as the readiness to sell sophisticated equipment for the F-15's to Saudi Arabia, indicate a new administration approach on the issue of Middle East armament.

Commentators predict that the U.S. administration will prefer to "drag out" the matter of arms sales to Jordan at least until after the presidential election to avoid angering Israel's supporters in Congress and to prevent a confrontation with the "Jewish vote" before the election.

Knesset Security Committee Member

TA211244 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Interview with Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee Chairman MK Moshe Arens by David Essing, time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Arens] This is very serious. This is plunging the Middle East--and Israel specifcally--back into an arms race that we hoped we would not be returning to.

The Jordanian Army is being turned into a powerful army. It is going to have 1,000 tanks--the best. The Saudi Arabians are going to get very sophisticated, advanced equipment. Now, I think any objective observer, when asked a question, "is there a probability that this equipment might be turned against Israel," is not going to answer: "zero." And if it is not zero, then it is forcing us into an arms race with these countries.

[Essing] Will these U.S. moves cause a radical change in Israel's planning?

[Arens] I would say very definitely, and there are two specific factors of making a radical change. One is the quality of the equipment. In the past, as is well known, Israel has had a quality edge. There has always been much less quality in the Arab armies, and we have also had a quality edge--which has been in personnel, of course, in tank drivers and pilots--but also in some of the equipment. Now, we are losing that quality edge, because the United States and Western Europe are selling the best they have to the Arab armies. And secondly, two armies that really were not significant factors in the military balance in the past--Jordan and Saudi Arabia--as a result of U.S. arms shipments, are going to become, if these shipments take place, very significant military factors.

BEGIN DENIES EGYPTIAN REPORT ON JERUSALEM BILL

TA220557 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister Begin has denied a report in the Egyptian magazine OCTOBER that he wrote to President as-Sadat saying the government would prevent the passing of MK Ge'ula Kohen's Jerusalem bill which is now in committee. The magazine claimed that Begin sent As-Sadat a message saying the Jerusalem law was merely a political exercise that would not succeed.

PLANS TO MOVE BEGIN'S OFFICE TO EAST JERUSALEM REPORTED

TA181114 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Jun 80 p 2

[By political correspondent 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] The plan to transfer the prime minister's office to East Jerusalem has recently gained a practical aspect when--following instructions issued by the director general of the prime minister's office--the possibility was examined of locating it in a building designed for the Construction Ministry near the [police] national headquarters close to Mount Scopus.

It has been learned that the prime minister's office will be moved to East Jerusalem within 2 to 3 months. The departments to be transferred are: the prime minister's bureau, the Cabinet secretariat, the Cabinet session hall and so on. To implement this plan, it will be necessary to adapt the building designed for the Construction Ministry (which is in the final construction stages) to the needs of the new tenant.

Replying to a question last night, the director general of the prime minister's office, Matityahu Shmuelevitz, said nothing had yet been determined about the transfer of the office to East Jerusalem and that several possibilities were being examined. Shmuelevitz mentioned another possibility of transferring the prime minister's office to the Justice Ministry building. He also noted that the construction of ministry buildings in East Jerusalem had begun 6 years ago, during the Alignment's rule.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON ISRAELI REACTION TO VENICE DECLARATION

TA201225 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 20 Jun 80 pp 14, 20

[Interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by HA'ARETZ political correspondent 'Uzi Benziman--date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Question: Were you partner to the formulation of the government statement made this week in reaction to the Venice conference resolutions?

Answer: No. I saw the formulation (as the prime minister had worded it) prior to the Cabinet session. Nowhere is it written that I must see everything. The enice resolutions were made by prime ministers, and that is why here, too, the prime minister was the one to word the reaction. The prime minister brought his proposal to the Cabinet session and wanted to hear our views. What counts is the final product: the Cabinet statement issued at the end of the session. The problem is that the proceedings of the entire session are also made public. This is very serious. I have never seen anything like it anywhere else.

Question: Do you accept the Cabinet statement?

Answer: You will not hear me differing with the prime minister. A Cabinet member cannot disagree with Cabinet resolutions. If a member of the Cabinet is unhappy with decisions, he must remain silent or, otherwise, draw conclusions. We in the Foreign Ministry had held debates on the Venice conference and I expressed the Foreign Ministry's views at the Cabinet session. I do not see the Cabinet statement as constituting the declaration of a new policy. It is merely an assessment of the Venice conference resolutions. In Europe, too, one can hear critical comments on the "Common Market" deliberations.

Question: The Cabinet statement compares the Venice conference to the Munich conference. Is this a proper comparison?

Answer: The government statement does not say that the Venice conference is like the Munich conference; it merely says that the same winds blow from there as blew from the Munich conference. No one will determine Israel's fate but us. Someone may object to the fact that reference was made to the Holocaust in the Cabinet statement, while someone else may welcome it. Our information methods should not be monolithic. I may explain it somewhat differently from the prime minister. To each his own style. Basically, our views should be identical. I am all for total faithfulness to principles; as for form and style, I always prefer a moderate style. Such a style does not provoke objection, rather, it creates an atmosphere conducive to make your interlocutor listen to your argumentation. With me it is a matter of character and a way of life, but I am not saying all share this style. Sometimes I disagree with others.

Question: Was the Cabinet resolution worded in a style more moderate than you advocate?

Answer: I agree with the contents and the wording of the statement. I was a party to the wording by raising a point at the Cabinet session. Indeed, there is a Munich-like atmosphere hovering over Europe. The Europeans are aware of it, although they would not admit it publicly. The European countries, being content and apathetic, are not prepared to defend their citizens' way of life; a way of life so closely adhered to. Europe regards the Soviets, the oil-rich countries and the Arab nations as elements threatening the existing order. Since Europe is not prepared to defend itself, it is trying to appease these elements. We are unusual in that we say that we will defend things that are important to us. This is how the objective gap has been created between us and the European countries. This is something which affects all of Israel and has nothing to do with one government or another.

EC Ambassadors on Israeli Reaction

TA201222 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 20 Jun 80 p 3

[By Daniyel Block]

[Text] Diplomats from the EEC countries accredited to Israel, said in private conversations recently that the government's reaction to the Venice statement was exaggerated. They warned that if the government does not cooperate with the EEC mission to the Middle East, if and when it reaches the region, it may be detrimental to Israel's economic relations with the EEC countries.

A number of the diplomats of the moderate countries in the Common Market expressed surprise at the fact that in its reaction the Israeli Government did not acknowledge the numerous efforts made by Israel's supporters to soften the statement's wording. In addition, Israel does not appreciate the fact that the Europeans have withdrawn from their original intention of amending Security Council Resolution 242.

Yesterday, the EEC countries' ambassadors in Israel were summoned to the foreign minister in Jerusalem where they were notified of the Israeli Government's official reaction to the Venice statement. Each ambassador was received at the Foreign Ministry separately, and Director General Yosef Ciechanover and Special Envoy Moshe Sason conveyed the Israeli reaction to them. All the ambassadors said that they will convey the reaction to their governments. Nevertheless, they rejected the strong Israeli criticism of the EEC states' position.

SECURITY FORCES INVESTIGATE ATTEMPTED TERRORIST ATTACK

TA211718 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Security forces are investigating an attempted [terrorist] attack perpetrated in Haifa yesterday morning which, luckily, passed without incident.

This is what happened. Yesterday morning at 0800, bathers at the Bat-Galim beach saw three people leaving a commercial vehicle, bury an object in the sand and hurry away from the beach. The owner of a nearby canteen called a lifeguard and someone else for help and together they detained the three people until a police van arrived. A police bomb disposal expert dug in the sand and found a vacuum flask packed with explosives. During a quick interrogation at the police station the three persons admitted that they had another similar flask inside a bag and, of all places, they left it in the police van.

The two charges were detonated by police bomb disposal experts without any damage being caused. Meanwhile, the Bat-Galim beach was evacuated as were houses nearby. Searches were conducted on other Haifa beaches and all police stations were warned to be on special alert. The Bat-Galim beach was closed until noon yesterday.

The chief of the Haifa police, Deputy Commander Avraham Turjman, said that the three people who were detained are Arabs from Judaea and Samaria. This incident was reported by our correspondent in Haifa Haviva Roger and our police affairs correspondent Shmu'el Tal.

BRIEFS

CARGO LINE TO ALEXANDRIA--"Zim" Company has decided to operate a regular cargo line from the ports of Haifa and Ashdod to Alexandria. This line will run the ship "Jasmine." The ship will start its maiden voyage on 16 July. The ship will then sail every 2 weeks. [Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 18 Jun 80 p 4 TA]

REPORTAGE ON OAU MINISTERIAL COUNCIL MEETING

Official Comments on Progress

AB202056 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The OAU assistant secretary general in charge of political affairs, Dr Peter Onu, has said at a press briefing that if the current Council of Ministers conference continues at the present pace, then it will conclude the deliberations before the alloted time. He gave the press briefing at the (Tolari) Conference Center at Aberdeen. Dr Peter Onu said the secretary general's report on the Liberation Committee of the OAU has been adopted by the Ministerial Council. Dr Onu said two reports which gave an account of events in the Arab countries and on positive developments in the Middle East situation were also adopted by the council.

The report's positive (?aspect), Dr Onu went on, was that Egypt has recovered most of Sinai, which had been occupied by Israel. Some OAU member states at the conference, however, condemned the Camp David agreement and the decision by Israel to make Jerusalem its capital. On the Palestinian question, Dr Onu said some member states spoke out against Egypt's negotiation on behalf of the Palestinian people, because the Palestinians have got their own spokesman. The Egyptian delegate replied that their intervention on the Palestinian issue has forced Israel to talk about autonomy for these people.

The OAU foreign ministers, according to Dr Onu, will continue their deliberations today on the civil war in Chad.

Chadian Foreign Minister Attends

AB201515 Paris AFP in French 1406 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Freetown, 20 Jun (AFP)--A Chadian delegation led by Mr Ahmat Acyl, minister of foreign affairs in the Transitional National Union Government has arrived in Freetown, where they participated in the OAU debate on Chad.

Mr Acyl took the rostrum to give some clarifications on the situation in Chad. He reaffirmed the position of the government of Mr Goukouni Oueddei, who expressed his willingness to abide by decisions taken by the pan-African organization. He also expressed the conviction that the former defense minister, Mr Hissein Habre, will be defeated.

Ministers Discuss Chad, SDAR

AB201910 Paris AFP in French 1500 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Freetown, 20 Jun (AFP)--The OAU unity Ministerial Council meeting in Freetown on Friday dwelt on the problem of Chad and the possibility of sending an inter-African force or resorting to UN troops to bring peace back to that country.

Consultations are going on in the conference lobby between countries which have already recognized the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR)--about 23 to date--and those which support the Moroccan position, which, of course, opposes its admission [to the OAU] and emphasizes that the SDAR does not fulfill any of the necessary conditions of a state: a sovereign and independent state, a human community living on their own territory, exercise of sovereignty both internally and externally.

Any application for admission to the OAU should be presented to the secretary general, who in turn will consult each member country for its response.

The POLISARIO Front, whose delegation led by Mr Ibrahim Hakim, foreign minister of the SDAR, is in Freetown but which is not taking part in the conference, expresses confidence and hopes to get the 26 recognitions (simple majority of the 50 member countries) necessary for its admission. This application is, however, not linked with the annual conference of the OAU and can be done at any time.

The western Sahara problem is not on the agenda of the Ministerial Council, but it should be on the agenda of the summit.

Finally, the Egyptian delegation expressed satisfaction at the way the debate on the Middle East and Palestine went because, despite the criticisms leveled against her, Egypt was not put in the dock.

Peace-Keeping Force for Chad

AB210645 Paris AFP in English 0347 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Freetown, June 21 (AFP)--The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) decided here Friday to ask the summit opening on July 1 to set a time limit for formation of a new inter-African force for Chad.

The cost was calculated at 60 million dollars, for a peace-keeping force drawn from Benin, Congo and Guinea, OAU spokesman Peter Onu said. If the project failed, the Security Council of the United Nations should be approached to provide troops, the ministers recommended, Mr Onu said.

A timetable of about one month was suggested to get the African force together. Its task would be to separate the rival troops in Chad's capital, Ndjamena, and to enforce a ceasefire, Mr Onu explained. He said there was no question at present of trying to arrange talks between the opposing sides if the three-month civil war between interim President Goukouni Oueddei [words indistinct] Defence Minister Hissein Habre.

The force proposal came from Nigeria and was adopted by consensus. A minority of delegates opposed turning to the U.N. Mr Onu reported, adding that the dispatch of troops, whether by the OAU or the U.N. would naturally be preceded by consultation and agreement with Chad.

The ministers said that during the summit there should be a separate conference specifically to get a commitment to fund the inter-African force. The U.N. option would be turned to if that failed, Mr Onu said.

Africa would like to settle the dispute itself, but was aware of the difficulty of raising an enormous sum of money, Mr Onu commented. In any case, he added, one-third of U.N. members were African countries, and a U.N. peace force could include African troops.

Chad Foreign Minister Ahmat Acyl told AFP his government disliked the idea of an appeal to the United Nations because we do not want to internationalise the problem.

He was pessimistic about the chances of intervention by an inter-African group, saying Mr Habre had always sabotaged previous mediation bids. There could be no lasting settlement unless Mr Habre was defeated militarily, the minister said.

All factions in Chad had signed an agreement last August setting up a National Transitional Government under Mr Oueddei and it was to that authority that the OAU should provide help to end Mr Habre's armed rebellion, he urged.

Two envoys from Mr Habre arrived here overnight, saying they had brought a peace plan as a contribution to finding a political settlement. They refused to give details for the moment.

One envoy is Mahamat Saleh Ahmat, who was finance minister in Mr Oueddei's government until sacked, along with Mr Habre, by a Cabinet meeting neither man attended. Mr Ahmat is commissioner for external relations for Mr Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN). The other envoy is FAN Political Affairs Director Michel Froud.

Peace-Keeping Force Budget

AB220756 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] African foreign ministers attending sessions of the OAU Ministerial Council in Sierra Leone have proposed a budget of $60 million to maintain a peace-keeping force in Chad. The force will incorporate troops from Guinea, Benin and Congo to contain the current civil war in that part of west Africa.

At a press (?audition) a conference spokesman, Dr Peter Onu, said that the [words indistinct] to raise the amount will also be (?discussed) in the OAU summit of heads of state. Dr Onu said the Council of Ministers also agreed that the African heads of state should fix a deadline for the OAU intervention in Chad.

Dr Onu also said [words indistinct] a recommendation to call on the Security Council of the United Nations to step in, since the OAU itself constitutes one third of the membership of the United Nations. The Chadians themselves, the spokesman added, have agreed to accept troops from Guinea, Benin and Congo.

On deliberations by other committees of the Ministerial Council, Dr Onu said that a report on the United Nations' conference [words indistinct].

This committee, the OAU spokesman continued, also worked out strategies and guidelines to eradicate colonialism in Namibia. Dr Onu said that the Council of Ministers also stressed the need to provide assistance to frontline states, especially Angola and Zambia which are frequently raided by South Africa.

ECOWAS STATISTICAL STANDARDS SEMINAR ENDS

AB211440 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] The 4-day seminar on the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] common statistical standards and definitions has ended in Accra. The seminar, jointly organized by the ECOWAS and the UN Commission on Trade and Development focussed on the importance of foreign trade statistics in international trade.

In his closing remark, Dr (Dakoi Sarko), who is ECOWAS deputy executive secretary, economics, said the seminar has enabled the participants to review the different problems relating to the establishment of foreign trade statistics among member countries with a view to promoting international cooperation among themselves. He drew the attention of the ECOWAS secretariat to the urgency of measures that are to be implemented and hoped that it would work hard to get a common ECOWAS statistical standards and [word indistinct] established by next January. The seminar was attended by member states of ECOWAS.

ETHIOPIA

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR KABUL AAPSO CONFERENCE

LD221621 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 22 Jun 80 EA

[Text] A two-member Ethiopian delegation led by Comrade Tibebu Shiferaw, secretary general of the Ethiopian Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Committee, left Addis Ababa this morning for Kabul, Afghanistan, to take part in the international conference of the Afro-Asian Peoples's Solidarity Organization, AAPSO. Comrade Tibebu said on departure at Bole International Airport that the delegation would convey to the conference the solidarity of the Ethiopian people and government with the revolutionary people of Afghanistan. Comrade Tibebu said that the conference would bring closer the two comradely countries in their genuine struggle against imperialism, exploitation, oppression and a common cause of proletarian internationalism. He said the delegation will also brief the conference on the momentum of the Ethiopian revolution and the present struggle of the Ethiopian broad masses through COPWE [Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia] toward the establishment of the party of the working people of Ethiopia.

QNA: ERITREANS, ETHIOPIANS WAGE FIERCE BATTLES 17 JUNE

JN181145 Doha QNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Doha, 18 June--An Eritrean official has stated that the Eritrean revolution forces waged two fierce 5-hour battles with the Ethiopian forces yesterday evening in the (Sanebqu) area west of Eritrea and in Anebsa near the Eritrean northern coast. During the battle, 30 Ethiopian soldiers were killed, scores were wounded and three enemy vehicles destroyed.

Muhammad 'Uthman Abu Bakr, representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces in the gulf area, currently on a visit to Doha, has stated that he received a cable from the battlefield in Eritrea on this subject today. In a statement to QNA, the Eritrean official said that the Eritrean revolution is adopting a new method to confront the enemy. It consists of waging guerrilla warfare and sending commando groups inside the Eritrean cities in order to carry out commando operations against the Ethiopian presence in these cities and ambush the Ethiopian forces.

The Eritrean official revealed that the recent arms shipment received by Ethiopia from the Soviet Union included sophisticated weapons, MiG-21 and MiG-23 planes and offensive helicopters of the kind used by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. This arms shipment is to enable the Ethiopians to deal a fatal blow to the Eritrean revolution within the next few days.

KENYA

PRESIDENT MOI DISMISSES UGANDAN ACCUSATIONS

LD201945 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 20 Jun 80 EA

[Excerpt] President Daniel Arap Moi has today made a blistering attack on the Ugandan authorities for having accused Kenya of interfering in Uganda's internal affairs. He dismissed the accusation as baseless and without foundation.

Addressing thousands of wananchi [citizens] at a rally at Olak Lou in Nyandarua North, the president stressed that Kenya is a democratic country and allows and upholds freedom of speech. He said the government also respected freedom of the press and did not control commercial newspapers, and therefore could not stop such papers from publishing statements made by the former Ugandan President Yusuf Lule while in the country. He observed that Kenya's commercial news media occasionally also carried articles that were critical of the Kenya Government.

President Moi wondered how Kenya has wronged Uganda. He condemned the recent killings of 14 people in the strife-torn country. The president also attacked South Africa for killing African masses who are waging a liberation struggle against the heinous regime. He said it was said to note that there were more refugees in African states than before such countries achieved independence. He said he was proud that Kenya has no refugees and that people of different nationalities took refuge in the country due to the political stability.

SOMALIA

ETHIOPIAN AIRCRAFT REPORTEDLY KILL THREE IN AIR RAID

LD221546 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 22 Jun 80 EA

[Text] The Ministry of Defense reported last night that at 1500 yesterday afternoon five Abyssinian aircraft attacked Lugh village. Three people were killed and eight injured. The report adds that Abyssinian aircraft also violated the airspace of the Somalia Democratic Republic yesterday by overflying the towns of Dola and (Hudur).

INFORMATION MINISTER COMMENTS ON REFUGEES SITUATION

LD182259 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 18 Jun 80 EA

[Excerpt] The Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] minister of information and national guidance, Challe Dr Mohamed Adan Sheikh, today gave a press conference at his ministry's headquarters for international journalists. The minister gave an account of the problems faced by refugees in the SDR, the efforts of international organizations and the world in general to assist these refugees and the just struggle of the Western Somali Liberation Front and other peoples in the Horn. Challe Dr Mohamed Adan Sheikh said that Somalia was bearing the burdens and responsibilities of looking after the refugees and asked the journalists to tell the world about how these refugees were living. Referring to the needs of the refugees, the minister said that Somalia was doing all it could to look after them, but could not conceal the fact that they needed more assistance to save their lives and property.

Regarding the prevailing situation in the Horn, in the context of the liberation struggle the minister pointed out that the struggle of the western Somalis since the fifties [passage indistinct]. The minister went on to say that Somalia had always supported the legitimate struggle of liberation movements, especially those of Eritrea, western Somalia and Palestine [words indistinct].

The minister said the SDR did not believe that the problems of the Horn could be solved militarily [words indistinct]. The position of the SDR was that the people of western Somalia ought to be allowed to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and that foreign forces should be withdrawn from that area. The minister said that although Somalia's position was clear, the Abyssinians, supported by foreign troops and arms, were committing open aggression against towns in the SDR.

The Abyssinian attacks on the peoples of western Somalia and others had caused a large number of refugees to flee from oppression and injustice into the SDR. The minister also disclosed that the Abyssinians were forcibly displacing the indigenous people of western Somalia and settling in their place people who were foreign to the life and culture of that area. The minister urged the journalists attending the press conference to give the world a true picture of the plight of the refugees in Somalia.

TANZANIA

NYERERE NOMINATED TO BE SOLE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

LD221912 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1800 GMT 22 Jun 80 CA

[Summary] A 4-day COM [Revolutionary Party] seminar held at Kinondoni district in Dar es Salaam ended today by resolving that President Nyerere be the only candidate for the presidency in the forthcoming general elections. The seminar was attended by COM branch chairmen and their secretaries.

UGANDA

MINISTERS RETURN FROM ZAIRE, RWANDA, BURUNDI

LD210116 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Jun 80 EA

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Otema Alimadi, and the minister for regional cooperation, Dr Albert Picho Owiny, have returned from Zaire, Burundi and Rwanda, where they delivered a special message from the chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Mwanga, to Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko, Jean-Baptiste Bagaza and Habyarimana. The delegation briefed the three leaders on the recent political developments in Uganda and the outcome of the recent summit meeting in Arusha, which was attended by Presidents Numayri of Sudan, Nyerere of Tanzania and Mr Muwanga.

A statement issued in Kampala said: The leaders of Zaire, Burundi and Rwanda told the Ugandan delegation that Uganda is a soveriegn state and entitled to determine its own internal political events. The Ugandan delegation, on the other hand, assured the leaders of the three countries that the recent political development were purely internal political changes which would not affect the already good fraternal relations existing between Uganda, Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi, and that Uganda would continue to play its role in strengthening ties between the countries in the region and in the development of the region.

MILITARY COMMISSION TO SET UP ANTISMUGGLING COMMITTEE

LD191944 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Jun 80 EA

[Text] The Military Commission has decided to set up a committee of officials to consider ways and means of combating smuggling, which is now rampant in the country.

The commission, which is reported to be disturbed by the increasing rate of smuggling of Uganda's cash crops, especially coffee and locally manufactured goods, to neighboring countries, hopes this measure will help to stamp out all illicit sales of coffee and ensure that the people of Uganda get the full benefits from their coffee.

The Military Commission has also decided to establish a special police unit to escort vehicles transporting Ugandan coffee to Mombasa.

OBOTE ADDRESSES RALLY IN BUSOGA DISTRICT

LD182253 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1320 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Address by Dr Milton Obote, former president of Uganda, delivered at an outdoor political rally in Kamuli, north of Jinja in Busoga District--live, Obote speaking in English, followed by sentence-by-sentence translation into Lugosa]

[Excerpts] Terror was ruling over the whole of Uganda. Now that terror is gone, and I want you to know that despite the fact that many of you contributed to the end of that terror, the last action in the removal of that terror was through military combat. Now that phase of our liberation is gone, but the struggle for the liberation of Uganda continues. There remains a second phase and a third phase of our liberation.

We should have started the second phase of our liberation last year, and that phase is now called rehabilitation. In this phase of rehabilitation we are going to have general elections. We have many things in Uganda to rehabilitate. First, as you have heard from my friend, Dr Kirunda, we have to rehabilitate our moral fibre. When you cry about magendo [graft] you must know the causes of magendo. There are many causes of magendo. I shall mention only two. First there was a very difficult economic situation in Uganda. That difficult economic situation led to another evil. It led many of our people to behave unfriendly to the people of Uganda. Our minds became corrupted and we started to cheat our own people. We started to overcharge our own people. We hoarded commodities so that we may get rich quickly at the expense of the people of Uganda.

Those are two causes of magendo, though we need also to rehabilitate our minds. We need to realize that we are all human beings and that our needs are the same. Having rehabilitated the moral fibre of this country and our minds, there remain other matters to rehabilitate.

Now, as we continue with rehabilitation, I want to remind you of two things that may make things difficult ahead of us; two things that will make rehabilitation difficult and two things that may destroy this country. Those are: First, lies in the form of propaganda and secondly, lawlessness. I will talk about lawlessness later. And I want you to understand that if we listen to lies we are going to destroy this country; we are going to make rehabilitation very difficult. Now, some people are saying that having been to Tanzania, I am bringing to you ujamaa [collective villages]. They are saying that I am bringing communism. [words indistinct] Did they speak to you about salt? Did they speak to you about clothes? Did they speak to you about good schools or hospitals? Did they speak to you about hoes? When I speak about these things, they say I am talking about ujamaa and communism. [applause]

I am here to work with the people of Uganda. I shall do what the people want, not what I want. [loud applause] I spent 9 and 1/2 years in Tanzania in the cause of the liberation of Uganda. I am very much concerned about the lives and the conditions of living of the people of Uganda. When you are happy, I am happy. When you are dressed well, I am dressed well as well. When you are eating well, I am happy. When our youth are having good education in schools, I am happy. When you go to hospitals and you find medicine, I am happy. I am not going to introduce something that the people of Uganda do not want. [loud applause] Indeed, I am asking you to suggest what must be done.

I do not have in my mind all the things that should be done. It is your wishes that must be done. It is your desires that must be met, not my desires. I am just one man and UPC [Uganda Peoples Congress] shall never do anything which the people of Uganda do not want. We are a party of the people and we shall march together with the people. We shall not leave the people behind us. We shall march step by step with the people of Uganda.

Now, let me remind you about something which happened some 10 years ago. There was a UPC proposal that we should have young men to train militarily and to train in various forms of trade. [as heard] Lies and propaganda made you to believe that if that scheme was implemented, we were going to introduce slavery in Uganda. Now imagine, supposing we had implemented that proposal, supposing we had trained young people in the handling of guns. Now, Amin terrorized this country, because he had the monopoly of handling the guns. If we had trained our people to handle guns, Amin would not have lasted for one month. But I am not saying that the same scheme [words indistinct], I am saying that in this phase of rehabilitation every person must remain at the place of his work: every farmer in his homestead; every industrial worker in his factory; every doctor in the hospital; every teacher in the school; every shopkeeper in the shop, so that all of us in our various places of work can rehabilitate this country as quickly as possible. And I think that is the only way by which we can rehabilitate this country.

Nobody is going to move away forcibly from his home to another place. The Lango people shall not come here to Busoga and you Busoga will not go to Lango. Let the Lango people dig in Lira. [words indistinct] Let the factories in Busoga be manned by the Busoga. Let the ginneries in Busoga be manned by the people of Busoga and let the factories in Buganda be manned by the people of Buganda. Let us all work hard in our various places and work in peace. That is one thing I wanted to tell you.

Don't listen to lies in the form of propaganda. This is a very difficult time for the people of Uganda. If you waste your time in listening to propaganda, poverty will be widespread, even in homes where there is very little poverty today. And I am now calling that one way of working together is through reconciliation and tolerance. Let us remember that the scars of tyranny are still with us. We have wounds in our hearts. We have hatred in our hearts. Let us remove them through reconciliation and tolerance. If we quarreled yesterday, let us reconcile ourselves now, because we are facing the same danger throughout Uganda.

And I want to ask members of the UPC to start with reconciling themselves inside UPC. If there is a member of UPC here who left the party during Amin's time or who has left the party recently, I say this to them: come back. [applause] Come back, let us reconcile our differences. Come back, let us work together. Secondly, I ask the people of Uganda, let tribes reconcile with tribes. Let religions reconcile with religions. Let us live in peace and stability. Hatred will not take us very far. Hatred will make things difficult for all of us. This is our country. We have to live here and we have to live together.

The next thing I want to talk to you about is intimidation. Intimidation is a form of lawlessness. It is also a form of tyranny. Now, the people of Uganda, we have gone recently through a very difficult time. We have just come out of the rule of terror. You all know that during Amin's time that whoever disagreed with Amin was either killed or terrorized. Now some of our people are tending to behave like Amin. They intimidate others just like Amin used to do. They terrorise others just like Amin used to do. They believe in violence just like Amin used to believe in violence. Amin hated the people of Uganda. Now some of our people are selling hatred to the people of Uganda. Anyone who practises hatred is behaving like Amin. Anyone who hates another tribe, anyone who hates a person of another religion is behaving like Amin. Last time Amin took our government and our good country by the gun. Now our new intimidators want to take our country through lies.

I say to you, the electorate of Uganda, this time do not elect another Amin with your vote. Any liar is another Amin. Any intimidator is another Amin. We do not want violence in this country.

Now when you are living in your house, there are probably people with guns in this district. They are criminals. They make life very difficult for you. They are friends of the intimidators, because all of them do not want the people of Uganda to live in peace. Now, Amin said he had friends. He killed some of those friends. You saw Amin, who was intimidating us, also had friends. Amin said he was a Muslim. And he killed also Muslims. (?Amin also) belonged to a religious body. Amin said he belonged to a tribe. He killed also members of his own tribe. The new Amins, whether of this district, or another district, also belong to tribes. I urge you, the electorate, and beg you all: Do not elect another Amin, even if he belongs to your tribe. Do not elect another Amin, even if he belongs to your clan. Do not elect another Amin, even if he belongs to your religious faith.

I ask you to vote for peace. Vote for peace and you'll vote for UPC. [applause] Vote for unity and you'll vote for UPC. Vote for prosperity and you'll vote for UPC. Vote for hoes and you'll vote for UPC. If you vote for us, those good old days shall come back. [applause]

I'm grateful that I have been able to visit you. I shall come back again and talk to you about the matters I have not been able to cover today. I am your servant. I am not greedy. I am not corrupt. I do not discriminate against the people of Uganda. I do not discriminate against any religion. I am a Ugandan. I was born in Lango. I was educated in Busoga. I have visited all parts of Uganda. I belong to Uganda and I like everybody in Uganda. I have no ill-feelings against anybody. I am reconciled with all the people of Uganda. I thank you for listening to me.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADER OUTLINES PARTY PLATFORM

LD191940 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 19 Jun 80 EA

[Excerpt] The interim chairman of the Democratic Party [DP] Mr Paul Semwogerere, has told DP leaders from all over the country that the party is well equipped philosophically, intellectually and psychologically to lead Uganda to national unity and prosperity.

Opening the DP delegates conference in Kampala, Mr Semwogerere said he belives that the party is well equipped morally to give Uganda a clean government. I have no doubt, he said, that most delegates have come determined to set up a DP national leadership that is committed to national unity and a clean government. Mr Semwogerere reiterated the DP interim national executive decision to have a positive attitude to the power structure in Uganda today to ensure the rule of law and saving of life and the holding of free and fair elections. This approach, the DP leader said, is irreversible and all the party members should abide by it. He stressed that the party and the nation cannot survive if they went against this strategy. He said the DP interim National Executive Committee has adopted a policy of reconciliation and national unity. He emphasized that the country and the party cannot survive if Ugandans concentrate on their accidental differences of tribes and religion.

On foreign policy, Mr Semwogerere said DP wants Uganda to be at peace with all her neighbors, especially Kenya, Tanzania, the Sudan, Zaire and Rwanda. He called on all DP members at home and abroad to adhere to this policy, under which Uganda will be on friendly and equal terms with her neighbors.

He disclosed that the interim national executive has decided to launch a diplomatic offensive in this direction and so far the results have been encouraging.

LULE DENIES MESSAGE TO DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONFERENCE

LD201642 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 20 Jun 80 EA

[Text] The former president of Uganda, Prof Yusufu Lule, has denied that he sent a message which was read at the opening of the Democratic Party [DP] delegates conference in Kampala yesterday.

In a telephone call to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting from Nairobi early this morning, Prof Lule criticized some politicians in the DP leadership for playing a dirty game to confuse both the public and the delegates at the conference.

I would like the country at large to know, he said, that the message was fabricated and should be dismissed with the contempt that it deserves.

The purported goodwill message from Prof Lule, read to the DP delegates' conference yesterday by the interim secretary general of the party, Mr (Wazarwangi Wenje), said that the former president, who is now a member of the DP, is with the delegates in spirit [word indistinct] and will accept whoever is elected as leader of the party.

When the DP Secretariat in Kampala was contacted by a correspondent of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to comment on Prof Lule's denial, (?some) officials declined to comment on the matter.

Commenting on the story, a spokesman of the Military Commission said the Military Commission was all along preparing for the return of Prof Lule on 17 June this year until misunderstandings arose between the former president and the DP leadership. It appears, the spokesman added, this misunderstanding is still continuing.

OYITE OJOK ADDRESSES DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADERS

LD221725 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Jun 80 EA

[Text] A senior member of the Ugandan liberation army and member of the ruling Military Commission, Brig Oyite Ojok, has declared that he did not fight to remove Amin and favor any political party to come to power, but for the betterment of his mother country. Brig Oyite Ojok, who is the chief of staff of the Ugandan Army, was addressing DP [Democratic Party] leaders at a party held at Kamrala International Hotel to mark the end of the Democratic Party's delegates conference. Brig Oyite Ojok called for cooperation among civilians and security personnel in order to build a Uganda where everyone can live in peace. He advised everyone to report any soldier who is misusing weapons which are bought by the tax payer.

Turning to the DP leaders, Brig Oyite Ojok said that if they want to win the forthcoming elections they should ensure that they put into practice in a clean way and fair way what they say. Later, Brig Oyite Ojok proposed a toast for the good health of DP and the long life of the party. President general of the DP, Mr Paul Kawanga Semwogerere, replied. Guests included ministers and other senior government officials.

GHANA

CULTURE, SPORTS, EDUCATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH DPRK

AB221002 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Ghana has signed an agreement with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aiming at strengthening cooperation in culture, sports and education. The two countries are to encourage mutual contacts and visits of delegations, including arts troupes, sports teams and the exchange of experts in the fields of science, education and literature. Other fields of cooperation are public health, physical culture and mass media communications, which will help promote understanding and exchange of experiences. The agreement will be in force for 5 years, and, unless one of the contracting parties notifies the other 6 months before the expiration of the term of its validity, it will be extended automatically to another term of 5 years. The minister of education, culture and sports, Dr Ocran, and the ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Accra signed the agreement for their countries.

NAVY ORDERED TO SEIZE STRIKE-BOUND SHIPS

AB210830 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] The government has ordered the Ghana Navy and the country's security agencies to take possession of the vessels of the Black Star Line Corporation now at the ports of Tema and Takoradi and to mount surveillance at the two ports and other strategic areas of the corporation. The order follows a threat by striking officers of the corporation to block the country's ports and disallow ships awaiting to discharge essential goods.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Transport and Communications last night explained that the threat came when a meeting between a sub-Cabinet committee, officers from the corporation and the (?Ghana Merchant Navy) Officers Association yesterday failed to resolve the present strike action. According to the statement the corporation loses about $6,500 on each ship because of the strike action, and it is also handling the export of cocoa. And with the already financial difficulties of the corporation, it said, the government cannot allow the situation to continue.

The statement said the management has already taken all the necessary steps to bring to the attention of the officers involved the financial (?constrain) within which the corporation is operating and has requested them to resume work but without success. It said, following the receipt of the demand of the officers, management had a meeting with them during which the officers were asked to exercise patience in view of a committee that was being constituted to review their service conditions in line with the government white paper on the report of the commission of inquiry on Black Star Line.

Officers of the Black Star line ships at Tema and Takoradi embarked on an industrial action on 10 June this year to press the management of the line to give a [word indistinct] to their list of demands involving increases in salaries and allowances and generally taking a review of their conditions of service.

LIBERIA

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS RELATIONS WITH FRANCE, OAU

AB230955 Paris AFP in English 0930 GMT 23 Jun 80

[By Marie Joannidis]

[Text] Freetown, June 23 (AFP)--The diplomatic incident involving the entry of armed Liberian soldiers into the French Embassy in Monrovia to arrest the elder son of assassinated President William Tolbert should not affect the maintenance of diplomatic relations, Liberia's Foreign Minister Gabriel Bacchus Matthews said here in an interview.

Mr Tolbert's son took refuge in the embassy three days after the April coup in which his father was murdered by soldiers. A week ago troops arrested him there, and the Liberian authorities last Wednesday gave French Ambassador Louis Dollot 48 hours to leave the country. (He has not left, however.)

Foreign Minister Matthews, here for the ministerial conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), preparing for the next summit opening on July 1, said that France's attitude had been improper, given the previous good bilateral relations. He hoped the past events would not prejudice the two countries' links.

He said Liberia had taken into consideration approaches by certain friendly countries regarding the 48-hour quit notice to Ambassador Dollot. The time limit was not of great importance, Mr Matthews said, implying that it had been extended--but the reasons for the envoy's departure had not changed, he said.

Mr Matthews said there was no crisis between the OAU and the new Liberian Government. He was referring to the exclusion of Liberian delegations from previous OAU parleys since the coup. That exclusion had reflected the reservations of some other countries regarding the executions of leading Tolbert administration officials and the position of new head of state M Sgt Samuel K. Doe, Mr Matthews noted.

A revolution is a revolution, the minister commented. Given the contradictions existing in Liberian society, and the impossibility of obtaining changes peacefully, it was not always possible to contain and control all the forces at work in such a situation.

Given the longstanding state of injustice in Liberia, it had fortunately been possible to minimise the consequences of the coup, the minister said. He noted that the government had said there would be no more politically inspired executions.

He said more than 400 people had been detained by the ousted regime, while more than 200 arrested after the coup had now been freed. About 60 to 80 people were still detained. Their prison conditions had been improved, and there was no torture as there had been previously, Mr Matthews said.

Liberia's foreign policy would be truly nonaligned, the minister said. Friends would not be allowed to tell Liberia what it must do, and the enemies of the country's friends would not necessarily be Liberia's enemies, too.

Saying he had informed some ministerial colleagues here about the causes of the Liberian liberation, Mr Matthews said that Liberia, as an OAU founder member, had a duty to be represented at the OAU summit.

NIGER

PRESIDENT KOUNTCHE TO MAKE FIVE-NATION MIDEAST TOUR

AB211210 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Niamey, June 21 (AFP)--Niger President Seyni Kountche will leave here tomorrow for Baghdad, first stop on a Middle East tour, a well-informed source said today. From Iraq he will go on to Syria, Bahrain, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

NIGERIA

DIPLOMATIC MISSION STAFF IN MONROVIA REDUCED

AB201457 Paris AFP in French 1404 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Lagos, 20 June (AFP)--Nigeria has recalled the staff of its embassy in Liberia following the action taken by the government of M Sgt Samuel K. Doe against Nigeria, the Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone. According to the independent Nigerian newspaper PUNCH, the Nigerian diplomats arrived in Lagos last Tuesday, leaving the Monrovia embassy under the administration of the first secretary. The Liberian Government had officially asked Nigeria to reduce its diplomatic mission in Monrovia following Master Sergeant Doe's exclusion from the summit meeting in Togo of the Economic Community of West African States.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL ACCORDS SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

AB210942 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Nigeria and Yugoslavia have initialed two accords for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. One of the accords provides for the exchange of (?colors) and research between the two countries. The other relates to a working program under which Nigeria and Yugoslavia will cooperate in the fields of agriculture, construction, industry and trade. The agreements were reached at the fourth session in Belgrade of their joint commission.

The leader of the Nigerian delegation, Mrs Adenike Oyagbola, who is the minister of national planning, remarked that by the signing of the document Nigeria and Yugoslavia have strengthened their existing relations. Before returning home, Mrs Oyagbola paid a courtesy call on the Yugoslav vice president, Mr Branislav Ikonic, with whom she discussed matters of mutual interest between their two countries. She also laid a wreath at the graveside of the late Yugoslav leader, President Josip Broz Tito, and visited a number of industrial and agricultural centers in the country.

BRIEFS

BENIN-UPPER VOLTA AIR AGREEMENT--Upper Volta and Benin yesterday signed a protocol on the establishment of an air link between them. In addition to the delegation of the two countries a delegate of the African multinational air company, Air Afrique, was present at the signing ceremony. [Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 21 Jun 80 AB]

OIL DISCOVERY IN NIGERIA--The American oil company Ashland Oil has announced the discovery of oil off Nigerian coasts. It says that a well sunk some 20 km off the coast revealed an oil layer of good quality, which could yield more than 4,000 barrels daily. [Paris AFP in French 1641 GMT 20 Jun 80 AB]

ZAMBIA

PRIME MINISTER LISULO LEAVES ON EUROPEAN TOUR

LD201006 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Jun 80 CA

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo left Lusaka last night for a 3-week official visit to three European countries. The prime minister will visit Bulgaria, Romania and Denmark. He is leading a 12-man party and government delegation.

ZIMBABWE

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH LIBYA

LD201507 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Jun 80 CA

[Text] A Libyan delegation which has been visiting Zimbabwe for the past 10 days is to leave tomorrow after agreeing to set up an embassy in Salisbury. Six members of the 19-man delegation will remain in Zimbabwe to staff a people's bureau which is the Libyan equivalent of an embassy. The leader of the delegation, Comrade (Jamar as-Spisi), told newsmen in Salisbury today that Libya will provide material aid to Zimbabwe, but said initial attention will be given to strengthening and expanding relations between the two countries. He added that he believes that political ties with Zimbabwe will grow increasingly strong because both countries are committed to democracy and freedom.

MUGABE RETURNS FROM REGIONAL TRANSPORT TALKS IN ZAIRE

LD201002 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 20 Jun 80 CA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, returned to Salisbury late last night, having attended a summit meeting at Lubumbashi, Zaire. He was one of four heads of state at the meeting, the main theme of which was to improve transport communications for Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique, with particular reference to exports. Also attending the conference were President Mobutu of Zaire, President Kaunda of Zambia and President Comrade Machel of Mozambique.

On his return to Salisbury, the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, said that a successful meeting on regional transport cooperation had been held in Zaire between the four heads of state. The prime minister told the ZBC [Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation] that a full communique would be issued today by Zimbabwean ministers who are returning from Zaire today. They include the minister of transport and power, Comrade Kadungure and the minister of roads and road traffic, posts and telecommunications, Comrade Silundika, and senior transport and other officials.